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THREATEN NEW WORLD WAR

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

ONE who should be a reader of THE DAILY WORKER sent in a spicy bit of information yesterday. Undoubtedly he thought we would scoop our competitors with the juicy morsel. We were informed that somebody or other discovered that there was a secret deal between England and the United States on the Chinese question, the essence of the agreement being that the United States would co-operate with Great Britain in China in return for the benevolent neutrality of Great Britain in Nicaragua and Mexico.

AS a matter of fact THE DAILY WORKER carried this story two weeks ago and harped on the obvious deal between Coolidge and the British foreign office so much that we decided to give the story a rest. It is as plain as a prominent nasal appendage that the state department is completely ignoring congress and mass opinion and following a hard-boiled imperialist policy in China. We would ask our friends to read THE DAILY WORKER a little more carefully for their daily information and save themselves a lot of unnecessary trouble.

TWO bricklayers are the first to face Benito Mussolini's tribunal for the enforcement of the new penal laws. Anybody heard whispering the slightest criticism against the brigand dictator is a candidate for this dread tribunal. The two workers are alleged to have regretted that the latest attempt against Mussolini's life was a failure. A stooge-pole turned them in. The bricklayers hail from Mussolini's native province. If everybody in Italy who would like to see Benito wrapped up in a winding sheet was sent to jail ninety-five per cent of the population would be in carcer.

THE letter from William Feeney of the United Mine Workers of America to William Z. Foster, which is published today on the front page, will make interesting reading at the miners' convention in Indianapolis. Feeney is now a "machine man" but when this letter was written he was a militant organizer who was disgusted with the conduct of the Lewis machine and says so in bold words. The letter bears out all the charges made against Lewis for letting down the coke region miners in the 1922 settlement.

THERE is an old saying that only women and fools write letters. William Feeney would rather than a good many dollars that his right arm was paralyzed on the fateful day he penned this incriminating letter to Foster. The fakery at the Indianapolis convention will not be able to say that it is a forgery. They might try to bar THE DAILY WORKER from the mails on the ground that this letter is "obscene matter," but the truth will out just like murder.

LAST week's New Magazine carried a remarkable article by Robert W. Dunn on the influence that was re-

(Continued on page 4).

LEWIS EXPULSION POLICY RUSHED THRU AGAINST ALL OPPOSITION

By JACK KENNEDY.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Black reaction reached the climax of its drive on the left wing of the Miners' Union when Emperor Lewis jammed through an amendment to the constitution Saturday barring all members of the Workers Party from membership in the United Mine Workers.

Progressives fought stubbornly in the name of union democracy against the vicious provision aimed to eliminate all opposition to the treacherous alliance between union bureaucracy and employers, but the convention, thoroughly drilled by administration whips, followed Lewis' lead blindly. Although opposition to the amendment meant expulsion from the union and from the coal industry, nearly 40 delegates voted "No."

Also in the Unions.
Van Bitter, leader of the hand-picked delegation of non-union West Virginia, O. J. Owens, an Ohio machine leader, and Lewis, spoke for the amendment. Lewis complained bitterly that the Workers Party is not merely a political organization but fights also on the industrial field against employers and their agents in the unions.

Loot, Loot, Loot!
Emperor Lewis laid up no end of trouble for himself earlier in the day when his crowd pushed through an-

Sigman Blamed For Rosalsky Savagery

Garment Workers' President Crippled Defense

Because the International officers of the I. L. G. W. U. withdrew their lawyers from the defense of the recently sentenced cloakmakers at the time of their trial, and because they followed this action with a vicious campaign of denunciation of the Joint Board leaders for their conduct of the strike, the "right wing" officials undoubtedly brought about the conviction of these strikers who were given such outrageous prison terms by Judge Rosalsky.

Louis Hyman, general manager of the Joint Board, lays the blame directly on President Sigman.

Tragedy Follows Sigman.
"The irresponsible actions of Morris Sigman which have produced so much tragedy in our union," says Hyman, "have now been the cause of a direct calamity in the savage sentences meted out to the cloakmakers. When the cases of these men came up for trial, he caused his lawyers to withdraw from the defense of these men, stating that they no longer wished to have anything to do with them, a circumstance which in itself was a great hindrance to a fair consideration of the cases by the jury. This was a direct betrayal of these old-time members."

Lies Influence Rosalsky.
"The bitter prejudice of Judge Rosalsky against workers is plain to all, yet it is doubtful if he would have dared to exercise his spite to this extent had it not been for the atmosphere which Sigman, with his withdrawal of counsel, and with his hysterical charges in the capitalist press, has been able to throw around the cloakmakers' strike. Sigman and his henchmen, with their falsehoods about 'Communists' have tried to make the general public believe that every honest cloakmaker who went on a picket line to defend the strike against the scabbing which Sigman blandly ignored, was a potential criminal full of criminal desire to destroy property and inflict bodily injury. He has inflamed the bourgeois mind with propaganda against the 'reds' in the garment unions, until he has created just such an atmosphere as to embolden Rosalsky."

"It is Sigman that the workers have to thank for sentences that send honest workers to jail for from two and a half to five years, while the gangsters of the employers and of the International are free to roam the streets and prey further upon workers who wish to defend their union from destruction."

Sigman Sneers At Workers.
"Most of the left wing seems to be out on bail most of the time," Sigman declared recently in the capitalist press, sneering at the plight of workers who have been courageous enough to carry on a militant fight. Let the

(Continued on page 3).

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Address all mail for THE DAILY WORKER to 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Gets Another Start.

PANAMA, Jan. 30.—The army plane St. Louis, which was yesterday forced to turn back on the flight of the five Pan-American planes to Colombia, took off from France field today at 12:30.

Fog Ties up Shipping.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Shipping along the Atlantic seaboard was tied up today by a dense fog, said by port authorities to be the worst of the season, causing a collision between the White Star liner, Celtic, and the American Diamond freighter, Anacosta.

HILLQUIT ADMITS SIGMAN CAN NOT DISSOLVE BOARD

Hyman Gives Facts to Impartial Chairman

The International Ladies Garment Workers union, international officials admit that expulsion of four locals and the Joint Board of the cloak and dressmakers was illegal! They even go further and declare that they have made no expulsions at all!

This fact was pointed out by Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board, in his formal answer to the arguments of Morris Hillquit, counsel for the International, to impartial chairmen of the International, in which Hillquit attempted to show that the Industrial Council should be forced to adjust complaints with Sigman's fake Joint Board instead of with the regular body.

Not Dissolved.
Declaring that the frequent assertions of the international that the Joint Board has been suspended is only propaganda intended to befog the public mind, Hyman pointed out in his answer, the admission of Hillquit at the hearing, that "The General Executive Board is without power to expel members or suspend locals without proper procedure. There is no doubt about that at all. Up to this time there has been no expulsion or attempted expulsion, nor removal from office, no suspension or expulsion of local or subordinate bodies."

Since it appears that the Joint Board is not dissolved, even according to the International, Hyman proceeds to show that the Joint Board has always been the regular machinery for the handling of complaints, but that the International had attempted to set up a Joint Board in the back room of 3 West 16th street. "The attempt failed, and the so-called rival Joint Board collapsed like a house of cards, so much so that Mr. Hillquit denies that there ever was such a thing, for clearly there could not be a new Joint Board if the old Joint Board has never been suspended or expelled," Hyman argues. He declared that "the vast majority of the members of the I. L. G. W. U. had considered the new Joint Board a nullity," and that Sigman's actions as "temporary general manager" are all illegal under the constitution.

Challenged to Invoke Law.

Declaring that Sigman and Hillquit are trying "to make the impartial chairman a pawn in their game," and that this unprecedented case "would never have been brought before the impartial chairman if it were not for the fact of having failed in everything else," Hyman directly challenged the International to take the issues in the struggle to court of law.

"Mr. Hillquit says that he has no doubt that any court would sustain (Continued on page 3).

From Fake Locals.

Ninety-one resolutions had been framed by the machine in favor of raising Lewis' salary to \$15,000. Forty-three of them came from District 31, the dummy northern West Virginia district where every mine but one is non-union. There the Van Bitter machine had pushed through identical resolutions from dead locals in an effort to backfire. The progressives claim that international salaries, already princely, should be reduced rather than raised during this critical period in union history. Delegates were clamoring for the floor after (Continued on page 2)

Britain Caves In On Chinese Imbroglio

Compromise on Concessions, Territoriality and Tariff.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Sir Austen Chamberlain, foreign secretary announced last night during the course of a speech delivered in Birmingham that the British government had conceded all the principal demands of the Cantonese, but refused to recognize the Nationalist government as the government of the whole of China.

The foreign secretary declared that the demand for treaty revision had become so insistent that there was nothing left for the government to do but surrender to it.

The "concessions" made by the British government are substantially as follows:

1. Abolition of the extra-territorial position through which foreigners could not be tried in Chinese courts for violations of Chinese laws.
2. The Chinese to be allowed raise tariff on foreign goods.
3. Semi-independence in the concession areas.

Not Equal To Demands.
It will be seen from the foregoing that the much-touted "generosity" of the British government falls far short of the demands of the Cantonese. The Nationalist government insists that the foreign imperialists take their institutions, courts and marines out of China. This the British government has not agreed to by any means. Refusal to recognize the Cantonese government on the ground that it is only a faction indicates the dishonor of Chamberlain's policy. Outside of the bandit Chang-Tao-Lin and the weakened Sun-Chuan-Fang, all impartial observers admit that 90 per cent of the Chinese masses are behind the Nationalist government.

While Chamberlain talked glibly of British's special intentions in China, warships continued to speed towards Chinese waters and the Coldstream Guards marched through the streets of London with "drums beating and colors flying" on the first lap of the journey to Shanghai. Foreign office attaches explained this contradiction with the statement that the movement of troops was the best guarantee of the pacific intentions of the government since their presence in Shanghai would only be precautionary.

British Policy Failed.

Some political observers profess to see in Britain's gesture towards China a diplomatic triumph for Washington. It is true that the British foreign office tried to organize an imperialist united front against China and failed. It is also believed to be a fact that Coolidge and Kellogg entered into a secret deal with the British foreign office (as already published in THE DAILY WORKER) through which Washington agreed to co-operate with England in China in return for the benevolent neutrality of Great Britain in Latin America.

It appears however that the "Co-

(Continued on page 3).

Sell "Daily Worker" At Miners' Convention

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Natalie Gomez is THE DAILY WORKER "newsboy" at the Indianapolis Convention of the United Mine Workers of America. Delegates coming in or going out of the hall will find her near the door. She will also take subscriptions for THE DAILY WORKER and other publications of the DAILY WORKER Publishing Co.

The DAILY WORKER is sold at all union conventions.

New Figures Show Soviet Union Grain Crop Is Best Ever

MOSCOW, Jan. 31.—Russia's grain crop will be considerably greater than last year's, according to figures made public by the Central Statistical department today.

The total sown area in the whole union is 2.5 per cent larger than last year. More favorable yet, is the great increase in the proportion of wheat sown—15 per cent increase in the Caucasus, and 22 in the Ukraine. These figures which are decidedly more optimistic than those published in Economic Life six weeks ago, are based on thorough and accurate surveys.

STATE TESTS FOR NATURALIZATION CALLED UNFAIR

Claims Illiteracy No Bar To Citizenship

The refusal of naturalization officials in New York State to naturalize illiterates, was branded as "extraneous and unfair" by Miss Cecilia Razolsky, chairman of a conference on immigration policy which was held at the Hotel Woodstock on Saturday.

Just because this state has a literacy test for voters, it applies this to applicants for citizenship. Yet naturalization is a federal function, says Miss Razolsky, and since there are many states which have no literacy tests for voters, New York has no right to impose its particular qualifications for voters on those applying for citizenship within its borders.

Courts Crowded.

Professor Arthur K. Kuhn, who spoke at length on the problems of the aliens, said he questioned the wisdom of placing the function of naturalizing foreigners in the hands of the judiciary, which so often is overworked and has little time for this important duty. He also mentioned the fact that there is at present no way for an immigrant whose claim to citizenship has been questioned by the state department or the immigration officials to have the question decided judicially.

Tragic Results of Laws.

Many other discriminations against aliens were denounced by the speakers at this conference, and congress was blamed for much of the difficulty. The various proposed registration and deportation measures were not mentioned, but a number of immigration and naturalization laws were described as having developed "heart-breaking" problems, and provided enough material for a "blood-curdling tragedy."

Referring to some of our immigration measures, Professor Kuhn said:

No Regard for Aliens.
"A serious legislative fault to which our American lawmakers are prone more than those of any other country in the world, is to pass laws without the slightest regard for the people of other nations or the international effect of the laws they make. Our lawmakers seem to want to fit everybody and everything into our mold; off goes the person's feet or head."

CONDEMNNS MOVIE CENSOR.

Movie censorship was vigorously attacked by Prof. John Erskine yesterday in an address at the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures at the Waldorf. The trouble with censorship of any kind, he said, is "that it tends to emphasize what is bad and lays absolutely no emphasis on what is good."

Some Questions For President Lewis to Answer

(1) \$309,764.57 were expended for salaries and expenses of officers and organizers from June 1 to Dec. 1, 1926, according to the report submitted by Secretary-Treasurer Kennedy to this Convention.

His report also shows that from September to January of this year, the UMWA LOST 19,000 members, when coal production was at its high point due to the British strike shortage.

IN VIEW OF THESE FACTS, PRESIDENT LEWIS, PLEASE TELL THE MEMBERSHIP WHAT YOUR "ORGANIZERS" WERE DOING THESE LAST SIX MONTHS.

(Continued on Page 2)

Communists Warn International Labor

Urges Workers Not to Ship Troops, Arms, Munitions; Sees Plan for War Against Soviet Union

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—Danger of a world war was declared imminent in a general alarm to the working class of the world sounded today by the Communist International in a manifesto calling on the workers to step in and prevent the threatened carnage by blocking the war plans of the greed-maddened imperialists.

The manifesto declares that the sword of imperialism hangs over China and that open military intervention is being prepared and that "America furthers the bloody policy of England as a reward for England's friendly toleration of America's robbery and raids in Nicaragua and Panama."

Ready To Attack Russia.

The Communist International declares that the attack on China is a dress rehearsal for an attack on the Soviet Union.

Transport, dock workers and sailors are urged to refuse to transport soldiers, arms and munitions for the imperialist war.

"Do not transport a single soldier, not one cannon, shell or airplane" is the demand.

Noted European radicals and intellectuals have issued a statement declaring that the world is trembling under new clamor and announces that evitable unless there is the quickest war between Britain and China is in action by workers throughout the world.

Hatred of Cantonese.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Bitter hostility to the Cantonese revolutionaries is breathed thru every line of state department and by the "press" the official statements issued by the state's spokesman, alias Calvin Coolidge.

Coolidge will not recognize the Cantonese government in the near future. That is made clear. Coolidge will ignore mass opinion and the wish of both houses of congress expressed thru resolutions.

Insists on "Open Door"

The hitherto silent Coolidge is rather vocal nowadays. He insists on the continuance of the "open door" policy in China as one condition of revamping the old "unequal treaties." He insists on protection for American lives in China, something that the United States government cannot guarantee to American citizens in the United States.

The United States will not withdraw its armed forces from China or draft new treaties until the Chinese can agree among themselves. This policy, it is pointed out, is quite different to that adopted by Coolidge in Nicaragua where he recognized Diaz who did not have twenty per cent of the population on his side.

Mobilizing For War.

The opinion is growing here that both Britain and the United States are mobilizing their naval flotillas in Chinese waters for a war against the Cantonese. It is said that Japan considers the presence of a joint U. S. British fleet as a threat to its own safety. It is becoming clearer every day that the imperialist powers believe they are striking at the Soviet Union in fighting the Cantonese. It is not outside the bounds of probability, in the opinion of competent political observers that the imperialist powers think the time is now ripe to attempt to spring the trap on the Soviet Union.

Generous Uncle Sam!

The United States has adopted the same attitude towards China that it has adopted towards the Philippines. As soon as China is able to exercise the rights held by the United States in that country Uncle Sam is willing (Continued on page 3).

ELLIS SEARLES

JOHN L. LEWIS' \$25,000 BABY

By JAY LOVESTONE

The very bottom, the nadir, of fraud and terrorism to date employed by our reactionary labor leaders to dominate the trade unions is to be found in the sessions of the convention of the United Mine Workers of America now being held in Indianapolis.

The outstanding features of this convention coming at the most critical moment confronting the miners, are:

(1). A reckless padding of the convention with hundreds of delegates from blue-sky, non-existent locals. In the case of district 31, West Virginia, the Lewis machine has brought down one delegate from prac-

LLOYD GEORGE IS REPORTED READY FOR MOSCOW TRIP

To Seek New Deal With The Soviet Union

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—Former Premier Lloyd George of Britain will start for Moscow in a few weeks with the objective of removing from the political stage of the world the Anglo-Russian antagonism that is daily increasing in intensity.

This is the statement of Sir R. Patterson Key, English industrialist, in an interview in the Neue Wiener Journal. Lloyd George, according to Key, is going to Moscow with the intention of trying to bring an end to the conflict between the British Lion and the Russian Bear. Which is raging from the Baltic to the Pacific.

Friendship For Asia.

Five years ago George Tchitcherine, declared: "Czaristic Russia was ever at war with Asia, and exploited it to the benefit of European Russia. Soviet Russia will reverse this policy and concentrate its energies upon awakening Asia, and will cultivate its friendship intensively."

"Lloyd George is of the opinion that a European alliance with a seat of power against Russia, as the present British government apparently desires, is not attainable. It is unattainable because it is impossible for France and still more so for Germany."

Wants Public Opinion To Favor Labor Laws

Industry takes better care of its machines than of the children who toil at them, Acting Mayor Joseph V. McKee declared yesterday at an address of the Women's Civic Organization at the Commodore Hotel.

"It is our duty to see that labor conditions among children are brought to the same degree of perfection that is given a machine. In order to pass legislation to protect the children, it is necessary to develop public opinion favoring such laws," he said.

HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT OPENS.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 30.—Dressed in gaudy medieval finery, produced by the toil of workers and peasants, the reactionary Hungarian Parliament was opened by Admiral Horthy, the Hungarian strong man.

ELLIS SEARLES

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The outstanding features of this convention coming at the most critical moment confronting the miners, are:

(1). A reckless padding of the convention with hundreds of delegates from blue-sky, non-existent locals. In the case of district 31, West Virginia, the Lewis machine has brought down one delegate from prac-

tically every two tax-paying members. No wonder that there have come from this delegation more than a score of resolutions proposing that Lewis' official annual salary be doubled, be raised to fifteen or twenty thousand dollars.

(2). Wholesale fraud in the recent election campaign in the union.

According to the official report made by Secretary-Treasurer Kennedy to the convention, there are now approximately 273,000 dues-paying members in the union. Lewis would have us believe that nearly 235,000 miners participated in the voting for international officers just closed. That so large a proportion of the (Continued on page 2)

SOME QUESTIONS FOR PRESIDENT LEWIS TO ANSWER

(Continued from Page 1)

Please tell the membership, on the basis of these figures, how much it costs per member TO LOSE 129,393 members.

(3) When you agreed with the coal operators in Jacksonville, while the contract was being negotiated, that there were 200,000 too many miners in the industry, DID YOU REALIZE THAT MOST OF THE MINERS WHO WERE TO BE STARVED OUT OF THE MINING CAMPS WOULD BE MEMBERS OF THE UMWA?

(4) Why is it that the great majority of your organizers have been in the UNION FIELDS FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS when the union faces the expiration of the contract and every miner's child knows that the life of the union depends on organizing the non-union fields?

(5) The secretary's report shows that District 31, West Virginia, has a total of 377 members. This district is represented in the convention by 166 delegates.

Each ONE of these 166 delegates therefore represents approximately TWO AND ONE-THIRD MINERS.

Don't you think it would be better to spend on organization work the \$20,000—or more—that it cost the union to bring these men here than to spend it trying to FOOL THE MEMBERSHIP into believing that you have any more than 377 members in District 31?

(6) The secretary's report shows that District 17 has an average of 58 MEMBERS represented by 18 DELEGATES. This is at the rate of ONE DELEGATE TO EVERY THREE MEMBERS.

The secretary's report shows that District 19, Tenn., has approximately 500 MEMBERS. It is represented in the convention by 48 DELEGATES—ABOUT ONE DELEGATE TO EVERY TEN MEMBERS.

Will you please tell the membership, President Lewis, why your organizers are so successful in ORGANIZING DELEGATES BUT STILL ARE UNABLE TO ORGANIZE NON-UNION MINES AND MINERS?

(7) Why did you expel Alex Howat while he was in jail for fighting for the right to strike against the Kansas Industrial Court law?

Why have you denied him his rights as a member of the union for more than five years without ever preferring charges against him or giving him a trial in accord with the constitution of the UMWA?

Did the Kansas coal operators ever express their appreciation of your expulsion of Alex Howat, August Dorchy and other good union men?

What are you doing to help August Dorchy fight his case now that he has been sentenced to jail for upholding one of the fundamental principles of the labor movement—the right to strike?

Why did you instruct your handpicked officials of District 14 to keep Alex Howat's name off the ballot for District president in the recent election AFTER HE HAD BEEN NOMINATED BY 87 PER CENT. OF THE MEMBERSHIP WHILE WORKING AT THE FACE?

(7) Why have you not mentioned the Farrington case in the convention?

Is it because you are afraid to raise the whole question of corruption in the union?

(8) Why do you pursue the policy of signing agreements with some mines of certain companies while other mines are running non-union, as you did in the Consolidation Mine contract in Somerset county, Pa.?

(9) What is your plan for organizing the non-union fields?

Have you got one?

(10) Why are you against nationalization of the mines?

Is it because the operators are against it?

(11) Why are you against a labor party?

Is it because you support President Coolidge—the tool of Wall Street?

(12) Why did you sign an agreement in the anthracite that does not provide for the check-off?

Why did you agree to the "arbitration" clause in the anthracite agreement?

What are you doing, if anything, to combat the company unionism big operators like the Hudson Coal Company are installing in the anthracite?

(13) Did you or did you not, aid in covering up the theft of \$90,000 in District 17?

Why?

(14) How much of the miners' money did you spend to have Powers Hapgood beaten up?

(15) President Lewis, you forced over on the membership a 50 per cent raise in salary—\$4,000 per year—for yourself. Will you recommend and fight for a fifty per cent raise in wages for the miners when the agreement expires?

(16) If \$12.00 and all expenses is not considered to be more than you think your services are worth, do you think that an additional \$3.75 per day is too much for miners who are risking their lives underground, while you stay at the best hotels?

(10) Lewis, proclaiming his sincerity in the matter, then palmed off on the miners in particular and on the workers in general this open shop propaganda, that he knew darned well that it was a fake from beginning to end.

MORAL:

(1) We maintain that in all these accusations against and denunciations of the Communists at this convention, Lewis and his black clique lie and they know they lie—just as they lied in September 1924 and knew they lied when they criminally squandered the mine workers' \$250,000 on the lemon of an "exposure" of Communists by an open shop agency.

(2) In 1928 the vicious open-shop attacks by Lewis and his ilk against some of our most loyal and militant workers, the Communists, cost the miners \$25,000. Today, in 1927, such attacks by Lewis and his ilk against the Communists and progressives are just as much inspired and supplied by open shop agencies as in 1928. But today such attacks are much more costly from every point of view to the union.

(3) Will some honest mine worker Lewis in his swell hotel—this means only to take a chance on being slugged by the machine's thugs—and ask Mr. Lewis why he doesn't spend the union's money he is wasting on attacking militant workers to organize the unorganized. At the convention Mr. Lewis is talking so much about his interest in organizing West Virginia. Here is a chance for Mr. Lewis to show that he means what he says this time for a change.

But to expect anything constructive for the labor movement from Lewis and his henchmen is the worst of stupidity.

We challenge Mr. Lewis to deny the above facts.

Lewis dares not answer. He cannot answer.

We are hopeful. We are sure that the miners will yet find a way to clean Lewis and Co. out of their splendid fighting organization which has the best and most militant traditions in the American trade union movement.

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MASSES OF MINE WORKERS TO REPUDIATE LEWIS

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 30.—The miners' convention enters its second week here with fundamental problems as far from solution as ever. No program has been worked out for the organization of West Virginia, the key to the union's critical condition.

The Lewis gang with its fatal record of losing 200,000 members to the union in two years, has a firmer grip than ever on the machinery thanks to its stuffing of the convention with payroll delegates from dead or moribund locals. The progressives, with their practical program to save the union, have been savagely assaulted and beaten down by ruthless machine tactics.

Emperor Lewis has cut the heart out of the Miners' Union by banning the most militant elements from membership. In a black attack on the miners' best fighters, he has carried out the dictates of the National Civic Federation, the National Chamber of Commerce and their servants in the A. F. of L. bureaucracy.

But Emperor Lewis has stirred the rank and file into open warfare by depriving them of all voice in the union's financial affairs. From now on they are required to stand by while the administration plunders their pockets to build up Lewis' personal machine of a hundred organizers averaging \$5,000 a year. Even such a cautious progressive as John Hindmarsh declares the miners will not tolerate such unbridled autocracy and will demand a housecleaning.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—China views with suspicion the action of the powers, particularly Great Britain, in sending large detachments of troops to China to protect foreign lives and property. Dr. Alfred Szec, the Peking minister, declared today.

Progressives are rallying for a desperate fight to save the union from extinction in the central competitive field. They see that Lewis has succeeded in breaking the union in West Virginia and the south. Now they are witnessing his steady progress in weakening the union dangerously in Pennsylvania, with Ohio the next stronghold to fall. During this week they will fight stubbornly and with all the resistance a powerful minority can exert to save the union.

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JUDGE COMMENDS OFFICIALS WHO BEAT UP HAPGOOD

Reactionary Appalled at Progressive Ideas

By JACK KENNEDY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 30.—Progressives may be slugged at will by Emperor Lewis' plug-uglies. Open authorization has been given them by Judge William Faust of the local bench.

He told three high administrative officials, who beat up Powers Hapgood here in a hotel room Sunday before last, that they were justified. He dismissed all charges, including one against Joe Angelo for gun-toting, on the ground that murderous assaults on progressives are "internal union fights."

Patton and Turnbull, Hapgood's other assailants, denounced him to the court as a radical and a friend of the Soviet Union. Hapgood in a 30 minute speech, told the court that in his world-wide tour of the mining industry, he had found that in Russia alone the coal diggers enjoy the six hour day, safety regulations and decent working conditions. The court, jammed with interested spectators, listened with rapt attention to the young miner's comparison of America's ruthless slaughter of miners underground, of widespread unemployment, low wages and wretched working conditions with standards in the Soviet Union.

Judge Faust saw in Hapgood's speech only justification for the pay-rollers' charge that he was "preaching Communism." and turning to them, commended them warmly for their "resentment." Even Angelo, with a gun in his pocket when he attacked Hapgood, was freed although in many states assault under such circumstances results in penitentiary sentence.

Lewis Jams Thru His Policy of Expulsion

(Continued from Page 1)

Bittner's plea for the salary grab when Emperor Lewis quelled the demonstration against him by introducing Green, former secretary of the miners' union.

Begs Operators to Be Fair.

Green denounced the violation of the Jacksonville agreement by the operators in West Virginia and Pennsylvania as the most glaring piece of perfidy and dishonor since the signing of the Declaration of Independence. "We maintain our dignified position and honor our obligations," he added, and called upon the operators to do likewise. He restated the A. F. of L. position that workers' wages are dependent, not on their degree of organization, but on their willingness toward self exploitation through more intensive productivity and efficiency.

He cautiously advocated a shorter work week when public opinion accepts it but failed to commit himself on the five-day week and six-hour day in the coal industry.

"Be Content."

Advising the anthracite miners to be satisfied with their wretched five-year agreement, Green passed on to a condemnation of Communism. "We will drive the Communists out of the needle trades in New York," he shouted, "just as the United Mine Workers will deal with them here. Hitherto they have carried the battle to us but I intend to reverse the order and carry the battle to them until they are wiped out of the labor movement. Administration delegates were worked to a frenzy by Green's melodramatic appeal for the extermination of the left wing. A howling turbulent mass rose to acclaim him.

Admiration followed by payrollers clustering on the platform to shake the big boy's hand.

Grab Succeeds.

After this, the fight went on. When the vote came, the opposition roar rose as loud as that of the administration, but in a demand for a roll call, the tellers counted only 262 votes, less than the required number. The salary grab became an accomplished fact.

Blame Late Secretary Of State Knox for Nicaragua Intervention

WASHINGTON (FP).—Scandal touched the name of the late Secretary of State Knox and Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher, formerly stationed at Mexico City but accredited to Rome, when testimony as to the secret of American armed intervention in Nicaragua in 1909 was given before the Senate foreign relations subcommittee on Jan. 26, by Thos. P. Moffatt.

Moffatt was American consul to Nicaragua when Knox was overthrowing liberal presidents and setting up Adolfo Diaz as dictator. In the official record of the calling of American warships to the coast of Nicaragua to overawe the liberal majority, his name frequently appeared.

Moffatt, promoted to the Nicaraguan-American Mixed Claims Commission, was ousted by Franklin M. Gunther, a political henchman of Knox, secretary of legation at Managua and recently chief of the division of Mexican affairs in the state department.

Labor's Inactivity Ally of Employer Vengeance on Sacco and Vanzetti

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

THE Massachusetts supreme court has taken the appeal of Nicola Sacco and Bertolomeo Vanzetti for a new trial under advisement. It promises to bring in a decision within a month.

Attorney William G. Thompson told Judge Webster Thayer, at Dedham, Mass., that the case is so simple, it ought to be possible to reach a decision in five minutes. Thayer took several months to deny the new trial demanded. Now the state supreme court says it needs a month. For what? Perhaps to hand down another false, vicious document excusing the putting to death of these two militant workers.

Thompson brought before the supreme court of Massachusetts an array of additional facts to prove the frame-up against Sacco and Vanzetti. It was again shown that the prosecution in the name of the "Commonwealth of Massachusetts," in league with the murder agents of the department of justice, did everything possible to hide all evidence that would tend to prove the innocence of the two Italian workers. It is very evident that this "suppressed evidence" would have "wrecked the state's case," which is the big reason why the judicial wing of capitalism in Massachusetts is fighting so energetically against the granting of a new trial. It has succeeded for nearly seven years, during all of which time both Sacco and Vanzetti have suffered all the tortures of the capitalist dungeons in which they have been incarcerated.

In addition to the endless parade of witnesses who have already been marched before the Massachusetts courts, testifying to the innocence of both Sacco and Vanzetti and the baseless charges against them, there now comes a Pinkerton detective Henry Hellyer, now in the service of the Travelers Insurance Co. The Pinkertons are supposed to be the hardest boiled of them all. The Pinkertons were the first aggregation of human bloodhounds that open shop employers set upon trade unionists. They are a vile aggregation, shown not only in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case, when these officials of the Western Federation of Miners were placed on trial for their lives in Idaho, but in many a labor struggle thru many sections of the land. They introduced spies into the trade unions on a large scale to disrupt and destroy the unity of the workers.

This Pinkerton was loyal to the traditions of the private detective agency he serves in helping to "frame" Sacco and Vanzetti. Every fact, every word that might help save the lives of these workers was carefully concealed. Some of these facts are now coming to light after more than six years. Some of the truth that was concealed, as brought out by Attorney Thompson before the Massachusetts supreme court, was as follows:

That several of the government's identification witnesses in his (Hellyer, the Pinkerton) presence had previously identified a certain criminal as the man they afterward identified as Sacco.

"That two women brought by him (Hellyer) to the district attorney not only had declined to identify Sacco and Vanzetti, but had given a description of the driver of the murder car absolutely excluding the possibility that it was Vanzetti, as claimed by the district attorney."

The machine permitted the demand that Dominick Venturato and Charles Clafalini, class war prisoners in Moundsville penitentiary, West Virginia, be freed. The resolution passed unanimously.

The international executive board will consider the request of Indiana strip miners for special representation on the board.

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Reports of delegates to the International Miners Federation congresses review the wretched conditions in Europe, and the superior conditions here due to the "inspired leadership" of that great citizen and labor leader, John L. Le. . . . etc.

The United Mine Workers officialdom have created a united front with the Fraternal Order of Eagles for old age pensions. The committee "re-

ported progress."

President Fishwick of Illinois is a frank sort of fellow. Says he: "Why, God damn it anyway, there isn't any variance or impartiality anywhere. Why expect it in the Miners Journal?" Frank J. Birch, retaliated by asking what's the use of holding the convention. First, there's no free speech in the Journal. The next step is no free speech in the convention, already partially achieved, he declared.

Vice-president Philip Murray reads the Coal Miner, the left wing paper in the Miners' Union. He talked about it for half an hour, recounting how "a certain individual of a certain organization" got Frank Keeney to edit it. He professed to see horns of Albert Coyle, editor of the Locomotive Engineers Journal and Verno Smith, a labor editor, in connection with the Coal Miner.

Lewis gave delegates a breathing spell by reading a 2,500 word statement on the unfair freight rate structure which favors non-union fields against the union districts. He charged the Interstate Commerce Commission with favoritism to the railroads. Delegates who knew this already, yawned assent.

Convention Sidelights

No free speech in the Miners' Journal. This is the usage of the Lewis crowd. A mild resolution asking journal space for discussion of political and economic ideas held by the minority and condemning the paper's practice of chucking critical letters into the waste basket was defeated. John W. Hindmarsh denounced the use of the Journal as an exclusively Lewis organ, containing long eulogies in the recent campaign while Brophy was unable to get the simplest statement in its pages. On the other hand Lewis extolled editor Ellis Searles of red scare fame as a Christian gentleman and a man of high ideals and unexcelled character.

Lewis snorted against requests from the anthracite miners that the international enforce the check-off clause in the 1926 agreement. It's a dead letter, they claim.

The resolutions committee substituted a pious expression of opposition to child labor in place of a vigorous demand for an anti-child labor apparatus in the union to carry on unremitting warfare against the curse.

KELLOGG OFFERS CHINESE PARLEY, NOT RECOGNITION

Borah Approves New Nationalistic Spirit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Conflicting reports are current here as to the exact meaning of Kellogg's memorandum on the Chinese situation. Kellogg speaks of being willing to negotiate with representatives of the various factions, knowing quite well that oil and water mix better than could the elements supporting Chang-Tso Lin, the former Manchurian bandit and the revolutionary Cantonese forces through the kountintang party.

No Encouragement.

Kellogg refuses to recognize the Cantonese government which controls over two-thirds of China, the only power that is capable of unifying the nation. Despite the outward appearance of friendliness to China that characterizes the document, the fact remains that Kellogg offers no practical encouragement to the Chinese revolutionists outside of his refusal to make a united front with Great Britain in crushing the movement.

Withdrawal of Warships.

At the same time it is reported that the state department is in full agreement with Senator Borah's demand that the United States withdraw its warships from Chinese waters and that Americans leave China at once.

One excuse given by the state department for its refusal to recognize the Cantonese government is the fear that the northern forces would then begin to commit outrages on Americans.

Coming Into Their Own.

"The most magnificent scene in the world is to see a great people after years of turmoil and strife and oppression by outside powers coming into their own," said Borah. "The nationalistic spirit, in my judgment, is uniting these people and I look to see them ultimately accomplish their complete redemption as a great power and take their rightful place among the family of nations. I thoroughly sympathize with what they are doing."

"But I see every indication upon the part of the Chinese at the present time to protect the lives and property of foreigners to the utmost of their ability. The only thing which, in my judgment, may change that program will be just such things as the sending of fleets and armies to China with a view of crushing this spirit through force."

Entitled To Tariff Autonomy.

"China is entitled to be rid of the old antiquated, unjust and unilateral treaties. She is entitled to enjoy tariff autonomy. She is entitled, in my judgment, to be rid of extraterritorial rights. I venture to express the belief that she will achieve these things. If the nations do not assist, do not voluntarily aid, in bringing it about we shall likely see the same thing accomplished through the decree of the Chinese people."

"The United States should not hesitate to announce her own policy, if it be necessary to do so. Our interest and the interest of justice demand a free and disenthralled China and our policy should look to that achievement."

British Troops In Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 30.—Four hundred and thirty-three Punjab troops, the first contingent of the 16,000 British troops which Britain is sending to China, arrived today from Hong Kong aboard the S. S. Glenlochy.

Except for the legation guard maintained at Peking and Tientsin since the Boxer rebellion, these were the first British troops to be landed in China since the Boxer uprising.

A message from Calcutta announced that the second battalion of the Durham light infantry sailed from there today for Shanghai.

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INFORM MAYOR OF REAL SIZE OF BOX STRIKE

Growing, Not Finished As Employers Say

At a meeting of the box strikers at the "Church of All Nations" Saturday, it was decided to carry on the struggle with ever increasing vigor, until the New York Paper Box Manufacturers Association will agree to collective bargaining. The members of the union are encouraged by the return to their ranks of individuals who were led away by employers' talk during the strike.

Answer Lies.
In a brief drawn up by the union and to be presented to Acting Mayor McKee at the conference in City Hall, Tuesday, Feb. 1st, at noon, the figures given by the Greater New York Paper Box Manufacturers Assn. in their letter refusing to send delegates, were shown to be wrong in every particular, and other figures on the sanitary and working conditions were given which the employers are not anxious to have known. The brief says, "In at least 90 per cent of the shops the cutters, corner cutters, stitchers and creasers work in dark, damp and unventilated cellars."

"Ninety per cent of the shops affected by the strike do not employ porters to keep the shops and wash rooms clean so that they are constantly dirty and impregnated with foul odors. In almost all the shops there is but one dressing room for both male and female workers where they must both change into their work clothes. At least 90 per cent of these shops never get direct sunlight in any season of the year."

Not Much Competition.
The cry of competition was branded as a subterfuge in so far as these manufacturers have a different class of work than the open shops. Also the union affirms that it has spent thousands of dollars during the period of its agreement with the manufacturers in an endeavor to organize the workers in the open shops, but the employers in these shops invariably answered the organization campaigns by granting their workers reductions in the hours of labor and increases in pay. However, the greatest competing advantage which the open shops have over the union shops is that as a rule, they conduct their operations in modern, sanitary and up to date factory buildings containing an abundance of light and air as well as sanitary wash rooms and rest rooms.

Mass Picketing.
A demonstration of mass picketing is planned for sometime before the meeting in City Hall to give the lie to the statement that there are only a few hundred workers out, mostly young boys and girls. Among the eight hundred workers who came to the dance the union held over a hundred of the workers who had made some break back into the shops. Drivers especially were back in the union after cases had come up where the employers cut men who were getting \$40 to \$28 a week. Girls who had been scabbing for two weeks came to the union hall today, and told a story of having been taken in by a policeman when they were looking for a job in the neighborhood.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

Hillquit Admits Sigman Can't Expel Board

(Continued from page 1.)
The orders of the general executive board," says Hymen. "We challenge Mr. Hillquit to take this question before any court of competent jurisprudence. And I need not tell you that if Mr. Hillquit believed his own statement as to what a court would do in the premises, this matter would long ago have been in the courts and if these orders are valid, the Joint Board of which I am general manager would have been out of business long ago."

Powers of International.
The argument makes an able comparison of the construction and powers of the union to the construction of the United States, likening the International to the federal government, which latter, however, has more power since it can tax directly and judge citizens in its own courts—powers which have not been given the International.

The limits imposed upon the powers of the General Executive Board are also discussed in the argument, making it plain that Sigman's action in "taking over the affair" of the Joint Board, as he now terms it, was nothing short of usurpation.

Hillquit Backs Down.
The charges which the G. E. B. made against the Joint Board officers

LEWIS EXPULSION POLICY RUSHED THRU AGAINST ALL OPPOSITION

(Continued from page 1.)

workers remember that when Judge Rosalsky, leader of the Zionist movement in New York, friend of the capitalist, bitter enemy of labor unions, continues to inflict heavy sentences upon workers by day and make sentimental speeches for the Jewish race.

Sigman Desertion Made Frame Up Easier

(Continued from page 1)
to surrender from New England.

In the meantime American warships are being stationed in strategic positions in the Pacific and Edward L. Doheny's Teapot Dome oil tanks in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, are coming in handy.

The danger of a new world war is considered more imminent than most people imagine. The crisis in China may set fire to the military powder barrel as the assassination of an Austrian grand duke did in 1914.

Read English Statement.
State department officials read with the keenest interest the new British policy announced by Sir Austen Chamberlain. It was said to offer little that is concrete. It was pointed out that the British agree to have their citizens amenable to Chinese laws when these laws become acceptable to the British and to turn over to the Chinese a measure of control of the British concessions.

REACTIONARIES OF FUR WORKERS SUE IN NEWARK

Left Wing Winning, So Rights Rush to Court

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 30. The latest move on the part of the right wing group in the Furriers' union to take over control of Local 25, is an appeal to the local courts to oust the regularly elected left wing officials and install themselves in their place. In petitioning the Chancery Court in this city the Schachtman-Sorkin clique state that the left wingers desire to overthrow the American government, the dreaded Communists being in control of the local.

Langer Singled Out.
Twenty officials of the local are named defendants in the complaint, of which the progressive manager of the local, Morris Langer, as a "terrible example."

An affidavit signed by Samuel Adelman, a flunkie of Schachtman, attached to the complaint, states that Langer offered him \$2,000 "to help spread Communist ideas among workers." The affidavit is ridiculous on the face of it but is being used.

Three Times And Out?
This is the third attempt within one week by the right wing to oust the regularly elected officers of the local. Last Thursday a committee headed by Sorkin, and including local police tried to remove the progressives by a display of force. Unsuccessful, on Friday they adopted a new method of attack. They demanded that the association refuse to recognize Langer as business agent, and transact business with their puppet. At first the bosses were in favor of doing so, but, when they saw that the overwhelming majority of the unionists supported the left wing, they changed their mind.

They read into the record before the Impartial Chairman, but withdrawn as evidence by Mr. Hillquit when Hymen began to answer them. "I regret that Mr. Hillquit beat such a hasty retreat, for I would welcome such a discussion, as I would have no difficulty in proving that these charges are not only baseless but made in utter bad faith. The very men who have made them do not believe any part of them. And they have never dared to bring them forward whenever the other side has had a chance to answer. These charges are always trotted out whenever there is nobody around to refute them and immediately withdrawn when a hearing before an impartial tribunal is imminent."

The decision of the Impartial Chairman will be made early in the week. It is expected.

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RANK AND FILE OF AMALGAMATED HITS DISRUPTERS

Left Wing Massmeeting Scores Beckerman

With Manager Abraham Beckerman's agents outside of the entrance of the hall, but afraid to do anything to stop the meeting, about 800 members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America met at the call of the Trade Union Educational League at Stuyvesant Casino on Saturday afternoon, and adopted a resolution condemning the reactionary leadership which does not organize the clothing workers but fights the militants among them instead.

The crowd applauded left wing speakers: Ben Gitlow, C. S. Zimmerman, Ben Gold, S. Liptzin, L. Nelson and Philip Arenberg. It listened to a detailed discussion of the present difficulties in the union, and participated in the plans to inaugurate an energetic drive to organize the industry.

Score Destructive Leadership.
Beckerman's destructive leadership was scored. His expulsion campaign, his unfavorable agreement and the systematic attempt to eliminate from the shops all progressives, in order to replace them with his personal following, have done great injury to the union, said the speakers.

Gitlow described Beckerman's willingness to aid the reactionaries in other unions, his offer of help to Madison Square Garden mass meeting, and his boast that as long as he was manager of the Joint Board, no progressive meetings would be held.

The resolution read and unanimously adopted at the meeting states that "The role of Beckerman... is responsible for the bad conditions in the industry. Wages have been reduced, hours of employment increased, the speed-up system has been developed."

Readjustments are rapidly granted with the result that hundreds of workers are thrown out of their jobs. Work cut by union non-union shops is being sewed up in non-union shops. No standards as to wages, hours or conditions are being maintained in the shops. Business agents are allowed to make individual agreements."

The resolution declares that these conditions are responsible for the disaffection of the rank and file, but that Beckerman's solution of this is not to remedy the conditions, but to institute a reign of terror against the disaffiliated workers. He also conducts fraudulent elections in the Amalgamated, and lends terrorists to break up in this way the Furriers and the I. L. G. W. unions.

In view of these facts, the resolution concludes.

Cite Beckerman As Menace.
"That Beckerman is a menace to the Amalgamated organization of New York and demands Beckerman, who has not the support of the membership, be immediately ousted as manager of the New York organization."

"That all the suspended and expelled members of the organization who were expelled and suspended for political reasons be reinstated with full rights."

"That all workers who have been deprived of their jobs for political reasons immediately be placed back to work on their old jobs."

"That no readjustments be permitted, and that all work cut by union cutters be sent to union contracting shops."

"That the Amalgamated give full support to cloak, dressmakers and furriers in their brave fight to maintain the unity of their organizations."

"Furthermore, this meeting calls upon the Amalgamated membership to enroll in the fight not only to oust Beckerman, not only to maintain the unity of the needle trades unions, but to establish the Amalgamated as a rank and file organization that will improve conditions, establish the 40-hour five-day week and pave the way for one union of all the needle trade workers in America."

Premier Pilsudski Has Them Guessing

WARSAW, Poland.—The jingoists of world imperialism expected to find in Marshal Pilsudski, premier dictator of Poland, a second Mussolini, but they are puzzled by his ever changing policies.

Both Mussolini and Pilsudski, assumed power under identical circumstances, by a coup of force. Both are out to suppress Communism. But where Mussolini does this by the sheer enforcement of his absolute will, Pilsudski finds that the socialist and liberal element is too strong an opposition to permit him to assert his desire for dictatorial power. Hence his failure to abolish parliament.

The capitalist press is prone to interpret this weakness of the marshal as lenient and democratic idealism, and to prove that a dictatorship as exercised by Pilsudski is really beneficial to the restoration of Poland's prosperity.

It is therefore not surprising that Pilsudski is fighting very hard against the restoration of the democratic republic. The German in Poland's mind is a enemy, and that conflict with the Soviet Russia is a

YEAR OF THE LEFT WING AMONG FIFTH AVENUE NEEDLE WORKERS

By JOSEPH ZACK.
(Continued from last Friday.)

The employers were in an uproar at the nerve of a small, tame local daring to antagonize these million-dollar firms, among the biggest in the needle industry, by an organization drive. They got together and got busy, as a result of which arrests began among our leaflet distributors for littering the sidewalks. Our few organizers were arrested every few days for obstructing the traffic with her open-air meetings. Police and detectives began to appear everywhere.

Meanwhile the conference committee of the union was negotiating. First the bosses ignored all the demands of the union except the increase of wages for tailors only. Under no condition would they recognize the union so far as the dressmakers were concerned. The negotiations were exploited in our propaganda in the organization drive. An injunction move was made through the lawyer of the bosses' association and effectively countered.

Employers Weaken.
Meanwhile, under pressure of the organization drive, approaches were made by the employers and some informal conferences took place, according to which they were ready to grant the tailors the 40-hour week and 10 per cent increase in wages. They were even willing to give the time agreement through a supplementary agreement according to the ability of each firm, but nothing for the dressmakers. It was a tempting bait for us to make a highly profitable sell-out for the benefit of the tailors at the expense of the dressmakers, and if we would refuse them the right-wingers, who were already working indirectly with the bosses, would keep the tailors from supporting the strike. They were already spreading rumors that the tailors' interests were being sacrificed for the benefit of the dressmakers, uttering threats of ousting the left wing leadership, etc.

Exposés Bosses' Trickery.
The organization drive was meanwhile going at fever heat. The strike machinery was ready. It was Friday and the strike call was to be issued next Tuesday. Many of the old timers were whining in their boots at the dash with which the union was challenging these big aristocratic firms. In whispers it was said, "Let us hope that the union will at least be saved — no more of these inexperienced left wing youngsters." The union's conference committee arranged a formal conference with the employers in order to find out whether the informal proposals were not merely a maneuver to line up the tailors then getting us to reject these proposals, and so it was. In formal conference the employers were not ready to grant what their unofficial representative said they were. They even made some counter-demands.

Tailors Line Up.
This helped us to line up the tailors. We did not break off negotiations. However, we needed more time for the organization drive. Meanwhile the employers got very little production in the shops. The strike call was delayed one week. The employers were up in the air. Tense nervousness prevailed among their female workers. The employers had cleared the decks for a strike Tuesday. There was no work cut up for another week. They did not know how many of the dressmakers would respond. This was a week of "strike on the job" with pay, and it cost the companies tens of thousands of dollars. In this week the union did its best shop propaganda.

Try Bribery.
Finally the employers, driven pantically by these unusual methods which they had never experienced before in the trade, began to heavily "sacrifice" in order to kill the effect of our organization drive. They gave wage increases to thousands of the unorganized dressmakers and also reduced their hours to 44 and in a few cases to 40. We knew this would have quite an effect on these organized, raw female workers that had no union experience.

The fact is that the bosses have somewhat recuperated from the shock of our drive; they are terrorizing the tailors thru the right wing, saying that if they do not oust the left wing leadership and get an administration that will behave and abstain from organizing the dressmakers, they will get rid of the tailors altogether.

Behind these silly accusations are real selfish, stupid craft interests and the "old timers' listen. There is not the path of struggle, better less at some one else's expense by the old fake methods than honest struggle for the workers' interests irrespective of craft. The method is to sacrifice the semi-skilled and unskilled for temporary, even illusory privileges to the skilled.

We are on the eve of new elections in Local 38. The selfish craft interests of our "old timers" are worked up to a pitch. The general situation in the ILGWU is favorable for our "old timers." The bosses' interests and those of the right wingers in the local and in the international coincide. The left wing has a record of accomplishment. It increased the membership, got improved conditions, and strengthened the union. Can the old timers fool the members and overcome the effect of our successful policy and put the union back to sleep for years? We don't think so.

**LOCAL 35 PRESSERS WILL MEET TONIGHT TO
ACT ON SIGMAN'S SURRENDER OF THEIR RIGHTS**

The executive board of Local 35, Cloak, Shirt and Dress Pressers' union, has issued a call for a meeting to be held tonight. The call is issued to all dress pressers of Local 35, I. L. G. W. U. and says:

"Dear Brothers:
The leaders of the International, headed by Sigman, have lost their heads in their ferocious onslaught upon the members of our union for their refusal to bow to Sigman's dictatorship. Wild with fury because the workers have turned their backs on him with loathing, Sigman made allies of the bosses, and surrendered to them all the union conditions for which we have battled for so many years, in order that he might procure from them an agreement."

"He has surrendered the 'schedule' which means that the wages of presser will be at the mercy of the bosses. He has surrendered the 'minimum scale of wages,' which means that we shall no longer be permitted to lodge complaints that we are earning starvation wages. He has furthermore surrendered a point pertaining to reorganization, according to which our jobs will always be in jeopardy, and other points."

"Brother Pressers! Will you stand for it? Will you allow Sigman to despoil the union of all the gains that you have achieved with your blood on the picket lines? Will you allow your rights to be bartered and your union structure to be demolished?"

"Your answer must be given at the mass meeting of the dress pressers which will be held on Monday, January 31, right after work, at Manhattan Lyceum, 64 E. 4th St."

Locally, The Executive Board of Local 35, I. L. G. W. U. and says:

WHEELER POINTS OUT HYPOCRISY OF IMPERIALISM

New Yorkers Pass Four Resolutions

President Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg were severely criticized here yesterday in a speech delivered by Burton K. Wheeler, democratic senator from Montana, and other well known speakers, at the Lyric Theatre, Broadway and 42 St. Wheeler stated, that unless we compel the responsible statesmen of this country to cease their intimidating tactics and their gunboat policy in Nicaragua and Mexico, that within a very short period we will again be involved in a needless and brutal war.

Americans Hypocrites.
"What hypocrites we are," the Senator said, "We denounce England for her imperialism; herald the right of self determination for small countries, and then invade the boundaries of sovereign republics, and reduce them to vassals of Wall Street." He also predicted that if this present encroachment campaign is carried through, that the same will then take place in all the other foreign countries where America has its money invested.

Overproduction.
Wheeler analyzed the process of capitalistic production and overproduction, and how imperialism becomes the result of the latter.

The meeting was held under auspices of "The Non-intervention Citizens Committee" and was presided over by Rev. John Howard Mellish. The opening speaker, Hubert C. Herring, who had resided in Mexico extensively, explained the economic background to the present controversy, and showed that between 1890 and 1910, during the Porfirio Diaz regime three million Mexican peasants were expropriated, their land being fraudulently "bought up" by American capital.

Herring was followed up by Norman Thomas, who explained that America was demanding where she has nothing to demand, and that there are not reasons why Mexico should consent to an arbitration on a matter where she is the sole judge. He ridiculed Coolidge and Kellogg for their narrow-mindedness and arrogance, and stated that there is no villain involved, except a fanatical police and worship for the god of private property.

Speaker From Canton.
The next speaker, James Henry, former instructor at the Canton University, said that the late President of South China, Dr. Sun, could be compared to the American personage of Lincoln, whose political program was that of government of, for and by the people of the country. He said that the demand for freedom in China was the result of her industrial development, and not because of bolshevik intrigues. Dr. Chun, president of the Chinese student body in this country, spoke a few words, and asserted that the people in China completely mistrust America, that they have heard enough nice words spoken, but that they are waiting for actions. The failure of the United States to ratify the Lausanne treaty is considered to have had a very bad effect on the people of the country. He said that the demand for freedom in China was the result of her industrial development, and not because of bolshevik intrigues.

Resolve Against Imperialism.
Four resolutions were read: (1) to urge President Coolidge to accept the principle of arbitration, as a means to avoid war, and stop the shipment of ammunition into Nicaragua; (2) to urge the Senate to pass the Senate Resolution No. 309, to recall the marines from Nicaragua; (3) to ask for the passage of Resolution 313, which bill demands a federal investigation of foreign investments, and (4) to request of the Senate the acceptance of the Porter Bill, renouncing extra-territoriality and to make new treaties with China, on an equal basis with other powers.

**British Seem To Yield
In Chinese Affair**

(Continued from page 1.)
operation" given by the United States to England was the kind a loan shark would give a hard-pressed borrower. Uncle Sam got the best of the deal.

England Losing Trade.
The die-hard section of the British cabinet led by Churchill and Birkenhead insisted on a policy of stiff chin in China but the Baldwin-Chamberlain group pointed out that England had already lost millions of dollars worth of trade because of this policy of force and unless steps were taken immediately to get out from under Chinese hatred an English bagman would not be able to sell a shoestring in a Chinese port inside of six months.

The hostile attitude of Japan towards the British policy in China is believed to be one of the decisive causes of the change of front. The Japanese press has strongly condemned Britain's war demonstrations against China and the Mikado's government in offering to ditch the old unequal treaties met with almost unanimous approval.

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DRAMA

Lynn Fontanne



In "The Brother's Kasamakov," based on Dostoevsky's novel, at the Guild theatre this week.

Broadway Gossip

Of the ten plays scheduled to open this week, no less than five will have their premiere today. "Trelawney of the Wells," the Pieso comedy, at the New "Amsterdam; "The Road to Rome," at the Playhouse; "For Better or Worse," at the Mansfield; "Trial Marriage," at Wallack's—all of these open tonight. "The Bottom of the Cup" will be presented at special matinees, beginning this afternoon, at the Mayfair theatre.

The younger element of the Civic Repertory Company will give a special performance of Maxim Gorky's "The Lower Depths" this morning at 10 o'clock. The presentation will be attended by Eva Le Gallienne and the permanent players of the company.

Henry Stillman's comedy, "Lally," is announced for Tuesday night, Feb. 8, at the Greenwich theatre. Anna Morrison, Claude Rains, Patricia Barclay and Benedict MacQuarrie head the cast.

Paul Green's play, "In Abraham's Bosom," in which Julius Bledsoe plays the leading part at the Provincetown theatre, has been taken over by the Totten-Herts organization and will be moved to an uptown theatre next Monday.

"Her Crime," a play of the Russian revolution, by Dr. M. J. Olgin, will be Maurice Schwartz's next production at the Yiddish Art Theatre.

"I Told You So," the musical comedy at the Royale theatre, will move to Chanin's 46th Street next Monday.

S. Hurok, in association with Wilner and Edwin Reikin, will present the Habima Players in "The Golem" at the Irving Place theatre, starting Wednesday night. The play is based on the legend of the human being who has the power to create a living thing from a clay figure, and follows the theme as the picture of the same name that was presented on Broadway some seasons ago.

The new experimental theatre, the Fifty-second Street, will present for its first number a play by John Howard Lawson. It is reported to be even more radical than the same author's "Processional." Rehearsal will begin next week.

Jed Harris will start casting his next play, "Spread Eagle," George S. Brooks, Walter E. Lister and George Abbott, collaborated in the writing. Abbott will direct the show. Originally it was called "Patriots, Inc." and the story is based on war and politics in Mexico.

Today's matinee marks the 70th performance of "The Desert Song" at the Casino Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

An AMERICAN TRAGEDY 5TH MONTH
A Longacre West 5th St. Sat. 8:30

The LADDER
Everybody's Play
WALDORE, 50th St., East of B'way. Mats. WED. and SAT.

RITZ Theatre, 48th St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30. L. Lawrence Welles Musical Box

Bye Bye Bon Bon

PLYMOUTH Theatre, West 45th St. Sat. Evenings and Thu. and Sat. 8:30. Silbert and T. WINTHROP AMES

Sullivan H. PIRATES OF PENCE
Lugger Co. E. ZANCE
Thursday Evenings Only, 8:30

CHANNIN'S MANSFIELD Evenings
West 47th St. 8:30.
Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

For BETTER or WORSE

Workers' [Communist] Party

SECTION MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS TO DISCUSS THE RUSSIAN PARTY OPPOSITION

Sec. 1.—Mon., Jan. 31, at 6 P. M.—17 E. 3rd St.—Speaker, Wolfe.
 Sec. 2.—Mon., Jan. 31, at 6 P. M.—100 W. 28th St.—Speaker, Weinstein.
 Sec. 3.—Thurs., Feb. 3, at 6 P. M.—100 W. 28th St.—Speaker, Wolfe.
 Sec. 4.—Fri., Feb. 4, at 8 P. M.—81 E. 110th St.—Speaker, Weinstein.
 Sec. 5.—Tues., Feb. 7, at 8 P. M.—1347 Boston Road—Speaker, Olgin.
 Sec. 6.—(Brooklyn)—2 meetings—
 (a) Wmshg.—Tues., Feb. 7, at 6 P. M.—29 Graham Ave.—Weinstein.
 (b) Bvillie—Wed., Feb. 8, at 8 P. M.—43 Liberty St.—Markoff.
 Sec. 7.—Wed., Feb. 8, at 8 P. M.—1940 Benson Ave.—Speaker, John Ballam.
 Admission by membership card only.

Comrades, who for some reason are disconnected from the Party should come to these meetings. There will be someone who will see that they are properly assigned to a Party nucleus.

NEW JERSEY LENIN MEMORIAL MEETINGS.

Friday, Feb. 4.—8 P. M.—Paterson—8 P. M.—Carpenters' Hall.
 Speakers, H. M. WICKS and BERT WOLFE.

Also
 Yonkers—Sunday, Feb. 6th—8 P. M.—20 Warbarton Avenue.

3,000 Attend the Lenin Memorial Meetings in Detroit

(By A Worker Correspondent.)

DETROIT, Mich.—Over 3,000 workers attended the two emergency Lenin memorial meetings here as a fitting answer to the efforts of the military authorities to stop the Lenin demonstration by cancelling the armory a week before the huge meeting was scheduled. The Workers' Home and the Finnish Labor Temple were packed to the limit and hundreds of workers were turned away by the police who would not permit the sale of any more tickets.

The Workers' Home meeting was opened by R. Baker, the district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party with the entire audience rising in silence to the memory of the working class fighters all over the world while the orchestra played the Revolutionary Funeral March, during this time the huge portrait of Lenin, painted for this occasion, was unveiled. The Young Pioneer and the Ukrainian Workers Chorus sang revolutionary songs at this meeting. Rebecca Grecht, the well known Communist speaker and organizer was introduced as the first speaker and was followed by the representative of the Young Workers (Communist) League Comrade Walter Trumbull. Wm. Z. Foster, the principal speaker, was received with an enthusiastic ovation which prevailed throughout the meeting. Foster spoke of the far reaching influence of Leninism among the workers in the capitalist countries and the oppressed peoples of China, Nicaragua, Mexico and other oppressed nationalities. The meeting was closed with the entire audience singing the International.

The Finnish Hall Meeting.

Simultaneously with the above meeting a huge demonstration was being held in the Finnish Labor Temple presided by Wm. Reynolds. Long before the opening hour the hall was filled to capacity and hundreds of workers were turned away. The Finnish Workers band, the Finnish Workers' chorus and John Anderson, tenor, furnished the revolutionary musical program at this meeting with the Young Pioneer Chorus as the outstanding attraction. Wm. Z. Foster, Rebecca Grecht and Walter Trumbull spoke at this meeting also.

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READ

Imperialism—The Last Stage of Capitalism

By N. Lenin

Price, 60c in paper, \$1.00 cloth-bound.
 An indispensable book for the understanding of the most recent events in Latin-America, China, and the colonial countries now in the throes of revolt against international imperialism. This excellent work treats the following topics: Concentration of Production and Monopoly; The Banks and Their New Role; Finance Capital and Financial Oligarchy; The Export of Capital; The Division of the World Among Capitalist Groups; The Division of the World Among the Great Powers; Imperialism as a Special Stage of Capitalism; Parasitism and the Decay of Capitalism; The Critique of Imperialism; The Place of Imperialism in History.
 132 pages published by the Communist Party of Great Britain.

For Your Lenin Library:

LENIN AS A MARXIST

By N. Bukharin

The Present Chairman of the Communist International.

This splendid analysis of Lenin and his place in the field of Marxism is written by N. Bukharin, who is considered one of the leading living Marxists of the present day. The book is not a mere personal tribute to Lenin. It is rather an attempt to analyze Lenin's contribution to the principles of Marxism. The book treats the following phases of the subject: The Marxism of Lenin; Lenin's Theory and Practice; Problem of Imperialism; Lenin and the Peasantry; The Theoretical Problems of Leninism.
 On sale now at 40 cents a copy, attractively bound in paper.

DAILY WORKER

33 First Street New York, N. Y.

Shock Utah Professors When Harvard Speaker Found To Be Weisbord

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 30.—Albert Weisbord invaded a capitalist stronghold when he appealed to the students of the University of Utah to join the workers in the class struggle.

University officials were busy today apologizing for Weisbord's revolutionary speech, which has aroused the ire of Salt Lake City's Babbitts. President Thomas expected a "respectable" Harvard Law School graduate, when he granted permission to the liberal students of the university to hold a forum in one of the class rooms. "While the university believes in free speech," President Thomas said, "it certainly is opposed to the discussion of direct action in any form."

CLASS FOR TRAINING PARTY FUNCTIONARIES WILL BE GIVEN SUNDAYS AT WORKERS' SCHOOL

A class for the training of Party Functionaries will begin in the Workers' School on Sunday, Feb. 20th, at 11 A. M.

The class will be given on Sunday mornings in order to make it possible for Party Functionaries and comrades active in the trade unions to attend.

Comrade Jack Stachel, the organization secretary of the New York district, is the instructor.

The class will have as its aim to improve the knowledge in organization of the Party Functionaries, and the training of new functionaries for whom there is a great need in the party.

The organization department of the party calls upon section, sub-section, nuclei, and trade union officials to take the course. Others will be admitted to the course provided they show a fitness for the course. In some cases where the comrades lack the necessary qualifications for the course they will be allowed to take it provided they take other courses in the school in which they are deficient.

Comrades who are not long in the party and who desire to take this course should take Comrade Weinstein's class in the history of the Workers' Party.

The following is a brief outline of the topics to be treated.

1. Organization and politics.
2. Leninist principles of organization.
3. The structure of the Workers' Party and its relation to the Comintern.
4. The shop nuclei and the work in the factories.
5. Americanization, work in heavy industry, etc.
6. Conventions, conferences, etc.
7. Party fraction work in non-party organizations.
8. Recruiting new members, and building up of party influence.
9. The press, selling literature, etc.
10. How to keep records, send in reports, etc.
11. The different departments of the party and how they function.
12. Discussion of practical problems brot up by the students.

Register at the Workers' School, 108 E. 14th St., or with Comrade Stachel.

VICE PRESIDENT OF CAPMAKERS JOINS BOSSES

Chicago Local Demands His Resignation

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 30.—At the last meeting of the Capmakers Union, Local 5, it was officially announced that the general organizer of the western states, and member of the general executive board of the international union, Percy Ginsberg, had resigned from his position with the union, and accepted a position with the manufacturers' association. Hereafter he will be their official representative and general manager.

Rumors have been current for quite a while, that Ginsberg had connections with the bosses, and many previous demands had been made for his resignation. Yet because he was officially the manager of the district, no action could be brought to bear against him. His resignation will be considered at the next meeting of the board.

Already before the 1926 convention of the A. F. of L., the general executive had information, which should have barred Ginsberg from being eligible to go to Detroit. Nevertheless, he was endorsed as their regular elected delegate.

Ginsberg later became so bold in his connections with the bosses, that the executive board was compelled to take action. A motion was carried, to demand his resignation.

Re-elect Building Council Officials

CHICAGO, (FP).—Recognition of the success with which the Landis attempt to smash the building trades unions has been conquered is seen in the re-election of President F. P. Sullivan and Secretary J. J. Conroy of the Chicago building trades council for 3-year terms.

Their principal achievement was the signing of an agreement with the leading Chicago contractors eliminating non-union work on all their jobs in departments where union craftsmen are affiliated with the council. This covers practically every craft except the carpenters.

Two Children Drown.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Two children are dead today from drowning despite the heroic efforts of a pet dog to drag them from the water. Kenneth Lovell, 5, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Lovell, of Chemung, and Robert Shaw, 6, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Shaw, of Chemung, were playing beside Wynkoop Creek when they toppled into the water. The bodies were found after Mrs. Lovell saw the dog, dripping wet, barking excitedly on the bank.

LEGAL MURDER IS CHARGE OF SACCO, VANZETTI LAWYER

Court Amazed at Story Of Police Frame-Up

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 30.—"Murder itself," is the term applied by Sacco and Vanzetti's counsel, William C. Thompson, to the activities of the department of justice and the Massachusetts district attorney, in their efforts to convict the two Italian workers whose case is now in the hands of the Massachusetts Supreme Court here.

During the hearing before the court on Judge Thayer's denial of a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, the judges and a throng of distinguished people in the court room, were startled by the frank statement of Assistant District Attorney Dudley P. Ranney, that the stool-pigeon methods that had been practiced in this case, and the cooperation of the United States and local state police authorities in suppressing evidence was "one way of disposing of radicals they could not deport."

"Justice Exposed"

Ranney justified placing a spy in the cell next to Sacco and trying to get some information that could be used to send him to the electric chair. The district attorney also justified withholding parts of certain detectives' reports which would have proved the state's star witnesses unreliable and would have presented information helpful to Sacco and Vanzetti.

The hearing before the State Supreme Court lasted several days and is the final attempt to gain a new trial for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti who have been living in the shadow of the gallows for their past five years. There have been many other pleas for a new trial, as more and more new evidence was unearthed; and following the procuring of affidavits concerning the activities of the department of justice in this case, Judge Thayer, who had presided at the trial of these workers, was again appealed to several months ago for a new trial.

Judge Hostile

His violent prejudice in this case has been evident from the very beginning of the trial at which the men were convicted, and it had been shown during each hearing on the plea for a new trial. But it was not until his most recent denial of a trial, last September, that certain prominent citizens of Boston and one capitalist newspaper became aware of his obviously hostile attitude. His decision was followed by wide spread denunciation of his action, and this has led to an unusual interest in the appeal just heard by the State Supreme Court.

The hearing was concluded on Saturday, and the fate of Sacco and Vanzetti rests in the hands of the judges. It may be weeks or months before they announce whether there is or is not to be a new trial granted. If it is refused, the men will be sentenced by Judge Thayer and there is not the slightest doubt that he will sentence them to death—as he has been trying to do for so long.

Workers Persecuted

In closing his argument before the court on Saturday, William C. Thompson, counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, referring to the actions of the police authorities said:

"If this is supposed to be justice, a fair deal, we show very little trust and confidence in our own government, and we go far toward justifying those who say it is a sham and ought to be abolished. If citizens of respectability were in these men's places, and anything had been done to them such as was done to these men at their trial, the court would be quick to remedy. Do your honors believe that it is legitimate cooperation for the department of justice to send two miserable aliens out of the world by way of the electric chair when they found they could not legally send them out of the country?"

"That's murder itself."

Boston Workers School Asks Lithuanians and Italians to New Class

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Workers School announces the opening of another English class to be held in South Boston for the Lithuanian and Italian comrades of that district. The class will meet Monday night, January 31st at 8 p. m. with Comrade Phyllis Fenington in room 1 of the Lithuanian Citizen Club, 376 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.

The charge will be \$1.00 for the course. Those who have not yet registered may do so at the first session.

Aircraft Shipments Barred.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Shipment of aircraft, either military or non-military, to Mexico, was prohibited today in an order issued to customs collectors, unless the shippers have a special export license from the state department. Previously, non-military aircraft was exported without license. The state department ordered a change in the policy.

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CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from page 1)

responsible for the May Day raids in Pittsburgh in 1923. Documents that came into Dunn's possession prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that John L. Lewis conspired with local Pennsylvania authorities and with the local representatives to have the raids made, which resulted in hundreds of workers being arrested and jailed. That a labor leader, no matter how reactionary, should stoop so low as to turn stoolpigeon and anti-radical bloodhound is almost incredible, but it is a fact. And Lewis is only one of many.

THE New Leader, weekly organ of a weak socialist party, is now out with the rest of the bureaucratic wolf pack calling for the suppression of the Communists at all costs. According to a capitalist paper, the reactionaries do not expect success in their efforts to drive the Communists out of the unions, so they are planning to use the federal government to crush the radical movement as Lewis used the government of the state of Pennsylvania in 1923. One would think that the socialists would, even if only for the sake of appearances, stop short of becoming an open government agency. But once renegade radicals set their feet on the slippery downward track, there is no stopping this side of the enemy's camp.

WHILE Calvin Coolidge is slaying the dragon of "militarism" in his fight to block the congressional move for the building of three cruisers, he is dispatching warships and "marines" to China, threatening war on Mexico and occupying Nicaraguan territory. This Jekyll-Hyde policy will no doubt give Oswald Garrison Villard and other complacent liberals the opportunity to congratulate the president once more. Coolidge is simply of the opinion that Wall Street has enough warships just now to answer its requirements. On the other hand, the steel manufacturers and shipbuilders want to make a few honest dollars.

American Indian Fights Deportation Order; May Set Precedent In Case

PHILADELPHIA (FP).—Are American Indians born without the territorial boundaries of the United States and subject to federal immigration laws? Judge Oliver R. Dickinson of the U. S. district court has this question to answer in the case of Paul Diabo, structural ironworker on a reservation in Quebec, Canada. He was deported from the United States last March, but was induced by Six Nations, the federation of North American Indian tribes, to return and fight the case with the organization's aid.

In taking the case under advisement, Judge Dickinson indicated that he held the U. S. district attorney had to bear the burden of proof that an American Indian might be an alien. The judge stated, after the district attorney's argument, that the country is the Indian's as much as that of its present inhabitants and that the Indians are technically wards of the government. Six Nations takes the stand that the deportation of an American Indian from the United States is a breach of the Jay treaty.

WANTED FOR CHICAGO BAZAAR

CHICAGO.—The Workers' Carnival Bazaar Committee calls upon all friends of International Labor Defense, DAILY WORKER and Daily Freiheit to contribute hours toward collecting of articles, for the \$10,000 bazaar which will take place at the Ashland Auditorium, February 25, 26 and 27.

The following have already gone in groups of two and brought results

The Youth Column

Young Workers Raise Slogan of Withdrawing Forces From Nicaragua

By HEHRLOCH.

Young workers must organize and stop war between Mexico and the United States. Militarism is an inevitable phenomenon of capitalism and constitutes one of the strongest and most important branches in prolonging the domination of capital. Latest events in Nicaragua and Mexico are of utmost importance to the American young workers, for it will be the youth that will be called upon to shed its blood in order to continue the hegemony of Wall Street in Central America and Mexico.

Borah Calls It Invasion.

Senator William Borah during the first outburst of enthusiasm which has now died down declared efforts are being made to get this country into a shameful cowardly war with Mexico.

The invasion of American marines in Nicaragua and the colonies in the capitalist press pertaining to the Mexican controversy show clearly that the American government (agent of Wall Street) will do all in its power to protect Doheny Sinclair and Standard Oil interests.

Young Would Be Soldiers.

There is only one power than can stop this war; that power is the American working class. The young workers are most immediately involved. You must raise the cry everywhere to stop this war. We refuse to shed our blood and murder workers of other countries in order to strengthen the enemies of labor.

The Young Workers League raises a slogan "Withdrawal of marines

from Nicaragua. No War with Mexico."

The young workers of the United States greet the peasants and workers of Mexico and Nicaragua and are with them in the fight to overthrow the yoke of American imperialism. Join the Young Workers League and say with us, "Down with American imperialism."

Duluth Young Workers In Fine Lenin Meeting Despite Difficulties

Quite a successful Lenin-Liebknecht memorial meeting was held in Duluth on Jan. 23, under the auspices of the Young Workers League. Comrade Sam Pobersky, secretary of the league, spoke of the life of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, and explained the role of the Y. W. L. in the working class struggle.

Comrade Jay Loveston, who had been scheduled to be the main speaker, was delayed, and in his absence, our district organizer, Comrade Tallentire, made a speech, in which he explained the work and contribution of Lenin toward the world revolution, and to the Russian revolution in particular. His words were well received and were interrupted many times with cheers and applause.

After the speech a substantial collection was taken. In general the meeting was very successful, and showed that the time is here to build a still stronger and larger membership of the party and the league in Duluth.—Sam Pobersky.

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Date Set for Trial of Baking Magnate's Son Who Killed Sailor

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Federal Judge Bondy today set Feb. 7th as the date for the trial of the \$35,000 damage suit against Walter S. Ward, brought by Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge O. Peters, parents of Clarence Peters, who was slain by Ward.

Ward shot Peters to death in Westchester county in 1922. Tried, he was acquitted.

Last June Ward disappeared, but a few days ago he turned up at New Orleans and won a reconciliation with his father, the former baking magnate. Both are now in Havana, young Ward determined to reside there permanently. Despite the fact that he is outside the states, the trial of the suit will progress at the date set.

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Agents Wanted.

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Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

European Transport Workers Badly Paid But Getting Increase

How the motor bus men of Brussels took a sudden vacation and drove their buses in a big parade for higher wages is told in an interesting report received by the Federated Press from the International Transport Workers Federation, with headquarters in Amsterdam.

Responding to an appeal from the union the bus men motored their heavy vehicles to the Grande Place, a big square in Brussels, and queued up the house of the governor of the province of Brabant. A deputation presented the demands to the governor and he was so impressed that he said he would order the bus company to comply with the demands. Wage increases of 10 and 11 francs were asked, over the 24, 26 and 27 francs now paid the conductors and motor drivers.

Berlin Chauffeurs Win.
Berlin taxi drivers—7,000 of them—have won their first collective wage agreement, with wage gains of approximately 25 per cent. Two marks a day are guaranteed, with 20 per cent of takings and time allowances for repair work in garages. Two thousand other drivers, employed by the big companies, are not included, but the German Traffic Union is working at that problem.

German Sea Wages Up.
German seamen gain wage increases of 4 to 7.5 per cent in a new agreement negotiated by the seamen's section of the German Traffic Union. Able seamen get 100 marks a month and marine firemen 112 marks, with two marks allowance for food. The union embraces all divisions of seamen, from ordinary seamen to deck officers and from greasers to engineers.

Belgian Watermen Also.
Belgian inland waterway workers win 75 francs a month average, or something less than 10 per cent, but a further increase of 500 francs would be necessary to bring the purchasing power of their wages up to the 1925 level.

Gold, Strikeleader, Calls For a Showdown

It is a great satisfaction to know that there is in the United States at least one daily newspaper in the English language that has its columns open for real labor news and that champions the cause of the workers in their daily struggles with the employers for a decent livelihood.

The enemies of the working class are powerful. Their strength lies in the control of the means of production which they maintain through their control of the governmental agencies, and control of the schools, colleges and press. They thus enslave the workers not only economically but also mentally.

But the workers' revolt against their enslavement is growing, and cannot be stopped by the direct agencies of the capitalist class. The ruling class therefore resorts to the control of the workers' organizations—trade unions; the ruling class seeks to control the union leaders. To a great extent the employers have succeeded in this direction. The present situation in the needle trade unions demonstrates how so-called trade union leaders worked hand-in-hand with the employers. The betrayal of the Sigmans, Beckmanns, and Schachtmans—and the blessing of this betrayal by the A. F. of L. officials show to what extent the bosses have succeeded in using labor leaders in their efforts to destroy the only economic weapon of the workers, the trade unions.

We must unmask such leaders, and throw the light of day upon their treachery. No daily newspaper in the English language, other than the "Daily Worker" can serve the workers in their struggles with the bosses and in their efforts to rid their unions of the disguised agents of the bosses. No other newspaper can help them build their unions and their power.

I therefore greet the first New York issue of the "Daily Worker" with the hope that it will be a fortunate in the addition of this mighty weapon which will help them to organize and make them more successful in their daily struggles, and which will bring them nearer to their final goal, their economic emancipation.—B. Gold, Manager, New York Joint Board, Locals 1, 5, 10 & 15, International Fur Workers' Union of U. S. and Canada.

RACINE LABOR DENOUNCES COOLIDGE

RACINE, Wis. (F. P.).—Condemnation of the Coolidge imperialist policy toward Nicaragua and Mexico was formally expressed by the Racine Trades and Labor Council in resolutions forwarded to the Wisconsin delegation in congress.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

CHICAGO SLAVE MARKET SHOWS FEW JOBS SOLD; OPTIMISM IS ALL IN RANKS OF BIG BUSINESS

By THURBER LEWIS.
(Special To The Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 30.—As January's parting wintry blasts cut thru to the bones of the thousands of Chicago's unemployed the problem of the jobless is seen to be more critical than it has been since the winter of 1922. There are no statistics recent enough to prove this with figures—but a look round the slave markets on Madison, Halsted and South State Streets and an ear for tales of endless job hunting is more convincing than what figures might be available.

About Two Men Per Job.
The last index of the Illinois Labor Department gives Chicago applicants for jobs at free employment bureaus as 172 to every 100 jobs available. This is for December. Officials at the Chicago office of the department, while they are reluctant to make any sort of estimate, even roughly, as to the actual number, say that every indication points to the fact that since December the number of jobs has materially decreased. In November, for example, the ratio was 167 to 100, showing a steady decline of jobs.

Keep On Tramping.
Building trades workers and machinists to whom I have spoken tell of interminable tramping from building to building and shop to shop. Stockyards workers relate that there are more butchers out of work than since 1923. The state figures for factory employment show a drop of 1.4 per cent between November and December.

"Short covering and speculative buying, stimulated by cheerful steel earnings' report and the equally encouraging reports from other branches of American industry, brought about a good recovery in stock prices," says the last market report from the New York exchange.

The optimism of which sits very well with the coupon clippers but which cannot be shared by the unquestionably large lay-offs in the steel mills at Gary and South Chicago, a compliment of a general recession of production in most branches of industry in this city.

PAPER BOX STRIKE PARALLELS PASSAIC

(By a Worker correspondent)
NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Another labor organization is being attacked. Another group of workers is waging a desperate struggle to maintain its union. Again organized employers, using hunger and cold as their weapons, are seeking to annihilate a labor organization that it has taken years to build up.

This time it is the paper box workers of New York City that are carrying on the struggle. For fifteen weeks they have fought against the mandate of their oppressors which would reduce them to the status of unorganized workers.

Would Crush Union.
Fifteen weeks ago, the hundred and fifty paper box manufacturers of Greater New York determined that their employees give up their union. They themselves were bound together in a solid organization. They preferred to act as a unit, although they wanted their employees to act as individuals.

The workers did not yield to the demand, although they stood desperately in need of employment. They held to their union and struck for its maintenance.

Standards Low.
Surely, these workers need a union if any workers do. It is very badly needed to build up the terribly low standards that prevail in this industry. The factories are housed in the most desolate section of Manhattan, along Greene and Mercer and Prince Streets, where old buildings stand that have been out of date for many years and whose contemporaries in most part of the town have long since been pulled down to make way for modern structures. In these dilapidated edifices of the middle of last century the paper box workers are huddled. Go down and look at them some day. A large part of the work is carried on in basements, for the rent of upper floors is not as cheap as the discarded, uninhabitable basements.

The misery of the basements is intensified by the fact that the heavy cut board must be carried up by the workers as there are no elevator facilities in 50 per cent of the shops.

Steel Firm Nets Big Profits After Paying Miners' Union Scale
NEW YORK, (F. P.).—Paying the United Mine Workers scale to several thousand employees in its coal mines has not prevented Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., from making high profits. Its 1926 profits rose to \$15,149,094 (from \$9,954,494 in 1925), says the annual report. And its 1926 common stock dividends climbed to \$10.49 a share as compared to \$10.59 in 1925.

During the same period Bethlehem Steel repudiated the Jacksonville wage agreement and reduced its miners' pay 33 per cent on the pretext that it could not operate its coal properties profitably at the union figure. Jones & Laughlin coal is mined by the Vesta Coal Co., one of the three big concerns continuing to deal with the U. M. W. of A. in the Pittsburgh field. It does not recognize organized labor in its steel mills.

BRICKLAYERS' RELIEF INCREASED.
WASHINGTON, (F. P.).—Old age relief and mortality benefits paid to members by the Bricklayers, Plasterers and Masons' International Union in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, were respectively \$955,008 and \$318,311, according to Secretary-Treasurer Gleason. This was the highest total for each of the two funds that has yet been expended.

BELEATED WAGE INCREASE TO SHOPMEN.
ELMIRA, N. Y. (F. P.).—At the tail end of other roads the Erie Railroad has come forward with small wage increases to its shopmen. The road granted 2 and 3-4 cents an hour more pay, retroactive to January 1, 1927.

Rest For Hotel Employees.
ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Hotel employees would be granted one day of rest in every seven under a bill introduced in the legislature today.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

Organizing Cab Drivers Union In Philadelphia In Spite of Discharges

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30 (F. P.).—Taxicab drivers of Philadelphia are seeking to build up a union. More than 30 men suspected of union sympathy have been fired, but the movement continues. The Yellow Taxi Co., now owned by Thomas R. Mitten interests, discharged 10 of these drivers, when they were seen reading copies of the Cab Driver's Bulletin.

The Cab Drivers Union demands call for a guaranteed wage of \$4 a day; 10-hour day and 6-day week; time starting on arrival at garage; time and half for overtime; abolition of criminal identification—fingerprinting and photographing; installation of lockers and sanitary washrooms; no discrimination, and recognition of the union.

Mitten has lost much of his popularity in Philadelphia. Poor service on his Philadelphia Rapid Transit street car system is being criticized severely. Quaker City citizens, business groups and district associations are howling that Mitten keeps the P. R. T. street cars few and far between, while pushing his Yellow cabs under everyone's nose. Mitten cabs solicit crowds waiting on corners for the long delayed Mitten trolleys.

Gifford Pinchot, before his term as governor expired, urged the Public Service Commission to make "an immediate inquiry into transit conditions in Philadelphia." Pinchot's regular Republican successor, John Fisher, has not yet called for a report.

Cab drivers boosting the union hope to forestall the famous "Mitten plan" of company unionism which Mitten is trying to extend into taxi service. Mitten has fought trade unions since 1911 when he broke a street railway workers' strike in Philadelphia. His son boasted recently that the father spent \$5,000,000 breaking a Buffalo car strike, which ended with the introduction of the company union.

The Mitten plan calls for employee stock ownership. But Robert W. Dunn, speaking before the Young Democracy Open Forum in Philadelphia, pointed out that though the workers owned a large minority of the common stock their share in the total outstanding securities of the company amounted to only about three percent and their share in the total earnings of the company was therefore far below what it was cracked up to be.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

Discharge Telegraph Operators With the Speed-up on the Job

By SIDNEY TEPPER
(Worker Correspondent)

Hundreds of Morse telegraph operators are being discharged by the Western Union Telegraph Co. and many more put on a part time basis all over the United States, as a result of the speed-up system and "economy drive."

The men and women discharged or given indefinite furloughs have been with the company between two and fifteen years.

For years these workers have slaved for low wages, long hours, single time for overtime after 9 hours, with the hope of having a permanent job. (During the war the government compelled the company to grant the 8 hour day and time and a half for overtime, in large offices only.)

The slave driving supervisors were always on the workers' necks, asking for bigger records. The company spent millions of dollars to devise new speed up machinery. A general discontent swept through the telegraph workers. Hundreds joined the union of commercial telegraphers. The company being alarmed by the general restlessness of the workers sent stool pigeons to spy upon the men. Every union meeting was filled with stool pigeons who are ready to sell their fellow workers for a few dollars, higher job or a smile from an official. The most active workers were reported and fired.

A strike was called in 1918 but it was lost. There are three reasons why the strike was lost. (1) Union called the strike in one office only while the other were unaffected. Scabs brought in from other places. (2) Stool pigeons demoralized the ranks and (3) many men were afraid to lose their "steady jobs."

The Western Union alarmed by these events took measures to safeguard itself against their repetitions. They organized the fake company union and discharged anyone who was suspected of still belonging to the commercial telegraphers.

Of this company union and the other "welfare" measures we will write in future articles.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

LABOR SECRETARY DAVIS CHANGES "HYMN OF HATE"

Never Favored Alien Bills, So He Says

The Connecticut Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers sees a direct connection between its very successful state conference held in New Haven on Sunday and a speech delivered in that city by Secretary of Labor Davis the following day.

Mr. Davis speaking over the radio denied emphatically that he had ever favored registration of aliens involving fingerprinting or espionage, and claimed that he had in fact always strenuously opposed such proposed measures. He said he was merely advocating a voluntary registration system which would benefit the alien by making naturalization easier and simpler.

Seems To Be Change.
This statement was surprising to the Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers which has been fighting all anti-alien measures such as the various proposed registration bills. The council seems to remember very distinctly that a year ago the Secretary of Labor was backing the pernicious Aswell bill which not only calls for fingerprinting but also for taxing for conscription at the will of the president, and for such a Prussian system of registry that it would result in constant spying upon a workers' every move and action.

Davis Yields.

The Secretary of Labor in his annual report, issued in December, stated that in view of the fact that so many people seemed to object to the proposals for compulsory registration—such as had been brought up at every session of Congress since 1922—he was willing to try some scheme of voluntary registration of aliens. In other words he felt it necessary to yield to the tremendous pressure of public opinion against this attempted attack upon the foreign-born.

Inserting The Thin Edge.
In line with this change in Mr. Davis' plans, Representative Holaday introduced a new bill, on January 10th of this year, calling upon Congress to set certain dates for a voluntary registration of aliens to be carried on. This is presumably for the purpose of aiding them in becoming naturalized.

But the Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers asks why there is need of passing a law if the registration is to be optional. They feel confident that what will actually result is a demand for compulsory registration when the voluntary scheme has failed as it surely will. If a certain proportion of aliens register—perhaps at the command of employers—the authorities can then say that those workers who did not register must be suspicious characters and therefore ought to be forced to register.

Whatever Mr. Davis may say at this time, the Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers is convinced that he desires—and proposes to introduce as soon as the public will stand for it—a compulsory system of registration of aliens. After that will come registration for all of us.

Mr. Davis said in his New Haven speech: "I know that many of you here are opposed to the enrollment of aliens in the United States. I am unable to fathom why. I have proposed no espionage, no fingerprinting, no other identification other than the fact of enrollment. Fingerprinting measures have been advocated, but I have strenuously opposed them."

Council Gets Results.
The Connecticut Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers believes that nothing could have brought forth such a statement but its gathering of more than 350 delegates at a conference which opposed all such measures, and voted to continue to fight them as long as they were before Congress.

Sunday's conference, according to Miss Nina Samorodin, Secretary of the National organization, had representatives of every union, of central trades, of fraternal and religious organizations from 8 different cities.

Couldn't Break It Up.
There were twenty delegates representing certain Workmen's Circle branches and the Socialists," says Miss Samorodin, "who came all prepared to break up the meeting. But after they had had a thorough hearing, they were flouted by the delegates, part of them withdrew, and the conference proceeded to a most successful conclusion."

If one council conference could so influence Secretary of Labor Davis, a hundred councils if established throughout the country could no doubt crush out all attempts to persecute the foreign born worker with any more proposed registration and deportation measures in Congress. Write to the National Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers, 41 Union Square, New York, N. Y. for information about a council in your city.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

The Manager's Corner

A POUND OF NEWSPRINT VS. A GRAIN OF NEWS

Leon Trotsky once commented sarcastically upon the fact that certain issues of American newspapers weigh four pounds. The average Sunday paper weighs this much and sometimes more. This enormous load consists of all the trash which can be thrown together to stupefy and confuse the minds of the workers, inane comic strips, cheap sob stories, social sewage from the divorce courts and the domestic life of the idle rich, advice to the lovelorn, lurid murder tales, and similar insipid vapors which emanate in a poisonous cloud from the pages of the capitalist press. The careful reader of the news is forced to wade through this mass of intellectual garbage, to find here and there a shred of real news of social importance, usually not more than a grain of news to a pound of newsprint.

Within the six pages of The DAILY WORKER is crammed all the meat, in the way of news, that can be put into such a limited space. If you will scan the pages of The DAILY WORKER you will notice with what care the news is selected. Each item is chosen for its particular importance or genuine human interest. Each topic is developed with an eye to bringing out its social significance. Each article is written with but one thought in mind, that of its service to the workers.

The worker who is led to choose his newspaper by the flashy appeal of the capitalist press, by its glaring, but empty headlines, or by its vivid pictures, is like a child who responds solely to the immediate sense impression, and grasps at the brightest object which comes within his reach. In choosing a newspaper, cheap novelty alone should not be the standard, but rather the novelty of that which is intellectually stimulating and socially useful. A newspaper should furnish real food for thought.

—BERT MILLEK.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

Come Back For More.

Editor, DAILY WORKER: I was at the Bramhall Theatre at 27th Street and Lexington Avenue to see the play "The Difference in Gods". It was very well acted and the thought behind it was a very fine one. However, the seating capacity of the theatre amounts to 300 approximately, and only one-fourth or less was filled.

Any movie house is filled, no matter how stupid the picture may be. The prices in the movies rank anywhere between 25c and 65c, whereas the charge at the Bramhall Theatre is well within the reach of the worker—25c only; 25c to see a play superbly acted. But this is not all that I want to bring out: Butler Davenport, hero of plays and owner of the theatre, is the only one (except the Workers' Theatre) who offered a free seat to the paper box striker to see "The Bells." I'm sure any striker who saw it enjoyed it.

I beseech every worker who reads this paper to dig up but one quarter and go to the Bramhall Theatre instead of going to a nonsensical picture, and I'm sure you will come back for more. Comradely yours, FLORENCE PROBY.

An Appeal to Women

Dear Comrades: Reading The DAILY WORKER every day, your "challenge" letters have interested me very much, because they show how little the majority of your Party are doing to help Keep The DAILY WORKER.

If every member of your Party would have done his share, you would have gone "over the top" a long time ago. If the majority would have any interest in the paper or really realize that The DAILY WORKER was in a precarious condition, they would answer those "challenge" letters much faster.

Appeal to Women.
Although neither my wife nor I am a Party member, I would like to make a suggestion. On account of what my wife has done, the thought has come to me that if you make an appeal to the wives of the Party members and to women in general to come to the rescue of The DAILY WORKER, the response would be surprising.

When the Passaic Relief Committee sent out an appeal for relief funds it was my wife who urged me to go out and collect funds for them. We raised \$25.00.

We received another appeal from the same source. Again it was my wife who urged me to go out and collect funds for them. We raised \$25.00.

Long Live The DAILY WORKER in New York City.—JOSEPH J. PADGUG.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

ANTI IMPERIALISTS IN MEXICO CONGRATULATE

Mexico City, Mexico, Jan. 20.—In the name of the Continental Organization Committee of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, I greet the DAILY WORKER on the occasion of its first New York issue.

I take advantage of this opportunity to wish all success to the newspaper which has been the greatest defender in the United States of the workers and peasants of Latin America and is the champion of the struggle against imperialism.—JULIO A. MELLA, Secretary.

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THE DAILY WORKER

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The Lewis Machine Shows Its Inner Weakness.

The Lewis machine was defeated last Wednesday afternoon. It did not lose permanent control of the convention, thanks to the organizational control which enables it to count votes as it pleases, but for almost two hours the rank and file speakers roared their disapproval of the machine proposal with respect to Section 25 of the constitution.

If there is such a thing as a spontaneous revolt, this is what it was that swept over Vice-President Murray, Van Bittner, Captain Percy Tetlow and other heavyweights of the administration. Section 25 reads:

The board shall have power to levy and collect assessments when necessary but no assessment shall be collected for more than two months unless authorized by a referendum vote of the members.

The constitution committee had proposed that the words "but no assessment shall be collected for more than two months unless authorized by a referendum vote of the membership." This deletion would have given the Lewis machine authority to levy and collect assessments at will.

Suddenly the convention was in an uproar. Rank and file delegates were shouting for the floor. Some of them got it and then the machine speakers tried to stem the tide. They could not. Murray tried to stop one young, rotund and good-natured looking delegate but was told to his face: "I represent my local union and I am going to speak." He did. So did many more.

The delegates from the anthracite were especially acrimonious. "Let us enforce the check-off and we won't have to worry about assessment. We are spending four or five hundred dollars every month in my local now collecting dues," said one speaker. The well-known progressive leaders took no part in the fight. Apparently they were quite satisfied with the way things were going and wanted to see how much fighting spirit there was in the convention.

Finally Murray forced a vote. There was a clear majority against the committee report but Murray declared it carried.

There were hundreds of demands for a roll call. 30 per cent. of the delegates must vote in favor to secure a roll call. Murray talked of the expense, etc., but when he called for a show of hands more than seven hundred miners' fists were raised—almost half of the delegates voted for it.

The machine tellers counted 498 and said it was not the required amount. Murray adjourned the convention.

As the delegates crowded thru the doors into the open air there was a steady murmur of curses and complaints.

"So this is what we get for supporting the constructive policies of those s—s of b—s," said one.

"I've never been a Howat man but by god—," said another. "I didn't vote for Brophy but I hope he runs again, that's all," said a third.

Writing on January 26, we said:

"What the opposition . . . will accomplish if it catches the machine off guard for a moment is to defeat it by exposing its political weakness on the convention floor."

This has been done. The whole convention has seen the machine covering before a rank and file onslaught and forced, to save itself from disgraceful defeat, to thwart openly the expressed will of the rank and file.

Every honest delegate is drawing his own conclusions—and they are not complimentary to the Lewis machine. There are two reasons for this sudden loss of control over the convention. They are:

(1) The issue was one on which the machine felt sure of victory and consequently neglected to stage the usual red-baiting scene.

(2) The granting of unlimited power to levy and collect assessments is a practical question which every delegate can understand at once.

If the left wing is able now to take the lead in a fight for reconsideration of a vote which every delegate knows was crooked the Lewis machine will be in a bad way. Its artificial majority from non-existent locals will enable it to count votes in its favor but something more than mechanical majorities are needed to preserve the political prestige of the machine during and after this convention.

That prestige was damaged badly on Thursday afternoon.

Get Another Subscriber for Your DAILY WORKER.

The worst has come in China. The Chinese priests have organized into a union, adopted a wage scale and declared that they will not say another damned prayer until the bosses accede to their demands. It's about time the American religious trusts should begin evacuating their missionaries.

China cannot be fooled by Great Britain's specious peace language. The Cantonese declare they cannot understand why Britain needs 20,000 troops to conduct negotiations anywhere except on a battlefield. We have suspicion that the Chinese will not be caught with their spurs off.

Join The Workers (Communist) Party.

The Awakening of Mary Sagorsky

By C. SARA SHERMAN

TWENTY-NINE years of toil and grind in the Botany Mills, made Mary Sagorsky look like sixty, though she is scarcely forty-two. Mary comes from Poland; hardly speaks the English language, yet she has been in America since she was a child. She is big with large breasts and large hips. Her grey hair pulled tight back in a knot by a few rusty hair pins.

Into Child Slavery.

But Mary was young once, yes, even good looking. She came to Passaic, N. J. at the age of thirteen, healthy, robust, almost too big for her age. She might have gone to school, but being the oldest of a family of six, she had to get a job, and so her career in the Botany Mills began, working ten and twelve hours daily for \$3 a week. This, however, did not discourage Mary. She did not think she would have to work for long, for soon she would marry John Miholovsky, whom she had met on the steamer from Poland. Even night school was impossible for Mary to attend, since her father worked in the day while her mother worked on the night shift, making her the mother of the younger children.

Wearing Out at Seventeen. When she became seventeen, she married John. By that time the robustness, the rosy cheeks and her strength began to give way, and where the red blood used to rush, patches of rouge hid the growing pallor.

One year of love and Mary gave birth to a little girl. She had to give up work. But the family had to live, the doctor's bills to be paid, baby's clothes, etc., and within a few months she found Mary back on the night shift in the Botany Mills, more worn than ever. Nineteen, only a young girl, and already she was broken with flat feet and rings under her eyes.

Gave to The Church.

Years dragged on—Mary and John worked. Their family increased. Mary loved her children, respected her husband, went to church every Sunday and on holidays, gave all the pennies she could to the church and waited for the good God to help her as he would all good people who trusted and believed in him.

By the time Helen, her oldest girl was thirteen, Mary had already four children, and John's earnings, \$10 a week, did not suffice to support the family. Helen, like her mother, went into the Botany. Suffering and misery increased day by day. Mary's only thought was, "will the meagre earnings enable her to buy enough food for the family, to pay rent, gas bills,

doctor's bills, and from time to time some clothing. But life must go on—Star Spangled Germans.

In 1914 the world war broke out. Fatherland, Democracy, Liberty Bonds, Patriotism, with finally conscription in 1917, taking Mary's two sons to France to fight the Hun for the Stars and Stripes. The Mill Owners, who are German, had suddenly turned patriots. Flags, flags all over. A star was hung up in the Forstmann-Huffmann plant for Mary's son who was killed in the Marines. It was Peace on Earth and Good Will toward men. Then Armistice. Hurrah! We had won. Peace! Peace. Peace and readjustment. . . . War tax. Wage cuts. Speed up systems. Production.

The money-hungry mill owners who had made tremendous profits out of the war, were without consideration for the workers. On Monday morning, October 9, 1924, a notice was posted to the effect of yet another 10% wage cut.

No Confidence in God.

This meant actual starvation, and Mary who in all her life had never complained and devoutly believed in God and trusted that he would help her, felt at last a hatred toward all those responsible for her miserable life. Mary felt her very life going. It was no more a question of a home, she had dreamt of one ever since she was seventeen. No, she never could save enough to buy the first mortgage on a shack in Garfield. This time she began wondering how she would be able to pay the rent of the shack on Mattimore Street, where she now lived. It was not milk and cream and meat, but bread for her children! Bread!!

This wrong must not be done to the workers. The bosses have enough. Why doesn't the Merciful God punish them for treating the people like this?

Determines To Live.

The more she thought of it, the more determined her NO. That NO became louder and louder. With fists clenched and teeth biting into her lips to the bleeding point, she had felt something had to be done. She will not starve, and more so, she will not let the children starve. Their life is miserable enough. But what shall she do?

Mary had never known the value of a union, in fact she was against it. The boss always told her that they were not good, and besides he would fire all the people who would dare to belong to a union, and even the priest discouraged organization. But now some of the workers in Botany said, "We must organize," and she listened to such talk for the first

time in her life. This time she felt that anything the greedy bosses didn't like must be all right, must be good for poor people. Mary had enough proof now, for didn't the bosses cut the very life of the people by this wage cut?

Meet On Icy Streets.

"Wage cut back! Union! Strike! Strike! was all Mary could hear. This was almost twelve months back in the cold of winter that the workers assembled on the icy streets to discuss their cause and determined to fight for their rights.

This big, clumsy, over-worked Mary awoke suddenly, and in her eyes, those eyes that had almost given way, reappeared a sparkle now. She became alive. Her body became too heavy for her sprightly spirit. She picked the mills, attended the mass meetings, block meetings, women's council meetings, and like a young girl in her teens this worn-out woman moved her big, clumsy body with a miraculous speed. It always seemed to her that she was not doing enough for the strike.

Thousands Unite.

Her back, bent by the toil of many years, suddenly straightened out and she began to see the sun. "Oh what a beautiful world," she said. She saw that in this world there are many things and enough life for all, and she was sorry that she had let her life pass so miserably, without any of the good things of life, and like a true mother, her brain worked feverishly, and her heart swelled at the thought that at least she was fighting that her children might have the things she had missed. They shall not be fooled as long as she was. She will tell them.

When she attended one of the big mass meetings in Belmont Park and saw all the workers, thousands of them, her very being was moved. She had faith in herself and in the many thousands of workers struggling with her. She listened to the speakers with all eagerness. They said that "the people make all the things in life, and that in spite of that they have nothing, but hunger and misery. This," she said, "must not be so, it is wrong."

On the picket lines she seemed to feel best, she was sure that this was the place to wage the fight in. At the very mills where she had worked, where she had given her very life, that was the place to strike back. She did not feel depressed or beaten, but instead a spirit of conquest and courage possessed her. Yes, Mary Sagorsky, who never sang before, now at the age of forty-two began to sing. All the workers sang. They sang their hopes of freedom. Their determination to win it. . . . "Solidarity forever."

The Cabinet Hindenburg Wanted

By JURI VICTOR

The "democratic German Republic" now has its most reactionary cabinet. The republic, established in 1918 by the Noskes and Scheidemanns, who thus got the monarchists and junkers out of a deep international hole, has moved steadily towards the right until today the ministerial combination may even make Wilhelm in Doorn feel better. It is all the work of that great strategist, Hindenburg, who, while the liberals in all countries were hailing him as the exponent of progressive political thought and republican patriotism, was busy preparing warm berths for his friends, monarchist nationalists. For doing lip service to the republic and for accepting Stresemann's Locarno policy, these representatives of the industrial owners and mining industrialists have obtained four portfolios in the new government, two of which are the best outposts for the oppression of the working class.

German political developments in the last two years could be made the finest, large-scale object lesson in the operations of democracy. In the Spring of 1925, Hindenburg, the candidate of the nationalists and people's party, was elected president on a frankly monarchist ticket against Marx, the candidate of the republicans, democrats, social democrats and centrists. Since then Marx has been Hindenburg's prime minister more than any other man.

Last summer 15,000 Germans, a majority of the electorate, voted for the expropriation without compensation of ex-royalty. This was 100% proof that the Reichstag did not represent the masses. It should have packed up and gone home. But Hindenburg wrote a letter, the cabinet shivered before the grand old man, and the princes continued to get their subsidies—with the help of the social democrats. That Reichstag, which acted contrary to the will of more than half the voters, still sits.

Last November the third Marx cabinet was forced to resign on account of the opposition to Gessler, minister of war, under whom the reichswehr is the hearth of anti-republican propaganda and the refuge of militarism and reaction. A majority of the

reichstag voted against Gessler and the ministry had to quit. Today Gessler is back in the cabinet and a majority of the same reichstag which voted against him two months ago will now vote for him. One reason is the perfidy of the Catholic Centre.

Bosses Control Radio

"Free as the air" doesn't mean so much as it used to, since the invention of radio, telegraph and telephone have added a new use to the space above and around us, and a use that is by the nature of the apparatus required to exploit it, with few exceptions limited to the possession of the rich and of governments.

Radio telegraphy is said to have increased the difficulties of secret diplomacy, by enabling ambassadors and other political agents to employ a means of communication in which opponents can listen in, and by making it impossible to prevent small sending sets from being erected, which can distribute important information untold times over and over.

However, during the British General Strike it was discovered that all the radio sending apparatus was controlled by the employers or the government, and used for propaganda purposes by them. Also in America, attempts to set up labor broadcasting stations are hindered by the fact that the best wave lengths, and the most powerful stations, are hogged by the great corporations.

Another is the insistence of Hindenburg that there be no tampering with the "armed forces of the nation." The reichswehr must continue—us heretofore—to admit only out and out monarchists and to train fascists secretly. Sooner or later the workers in Germany will realize that at bottom the social democrats are to blame for the resumption of power by the reactionary Right. In 1918 the Socialists might have made as clean a sweep of things as the Bolsheviks had made in Russia. But they believed in democracy, in "freedom."

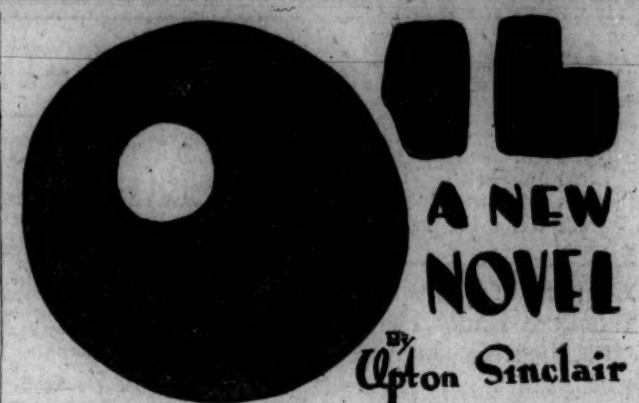
Their only terror was against the Communists. The result is a regime of Hindenburg, Gessler, Herzt, Graef, Stresemann and Marx.

Nationalists Control Military and Courts.

To the nationalists have gone the two best weapons for the oppression of the working class—Graef, right wing nationalist, is minister of justice. He takes over 4,000 political prisoners and can be expected to increase their number. While the democrats and social democrats supported the cabinet, a rigid regime of anti-proletarian justice was maintained. Now a quiet reign of terror is ahead. Herr Walter Graef will be ably seconded by Dr. Oscar Herzt, leader of the nationalists, who, as minister of interior, will have the job of securing "Ruhe and Ordnung" in the land. The workers are in for a period of reaction which should open the eyes of the social democratic rank and file.

The new Marx cabinet has only a flimsy majority. It may last a long time; it may fall within a very short period. Marx can, on certain issues, depend on the support of the bourgeois democrats and on the benevolent neutrality of the social democrats.

As long as he sticks by the league of nations and a rapprochement with Poincaré, Herman Mueller and Hofford will let him do what he wants in internal politics. The social democrats are now in "His Majesty's Hindenburg's opposition." They will be very polite. Of course, they would like to get into office to taste a few of the plums. But since this is further away than ever, they can be relied on to behave.



The American magnate came among these Brits with as much tact and grace as one of his long-horned steers from the south-western plains. He wasn't going to put on any society flummery, he was an old cattle-puncher from Oklahoma, and if "Old Spats and Monocle," as he called Great Britain's leading oil magnate, didn't like him, by Jeez he could lump him! Bunny attended a banquet at which a group of the rivals sat down together, and it seemed to Bunny that Verne was more noisy and more slangy than even at his own dinner-table at the Monastery. There was method in it, the younger man suspected; Verne frightened these strangers with his wild western airs, and that was the proper mood for negotiations! They had needed our navy damn had a few years ago, and had got it free of charge, but they weren't going to get it that way again, and Verne was the feller to tell them so. The next time, it would be the oil crowd's say about the battle-ships—and the same with the dollars, by Jeez.

There was a new deal in American diplomacy since the war. The state department had taken charge of foreign investments made by our bankers, and told them where to go and where to stay away from. The bankers had to obey, because they never knew when they might need the help of the marines to collect their interest. What it meant in practice was that a few fighting men like Vernon Roscoe could go to foreign business men and say, let me in on this and give me a share of that, or you can whistle for the next loan from Wall Street. The procedure is known to all cattle men, they call it "horning in"; and after a few of the Brits had been "horned in on," they learned what the little fellows had learned back home—who were the real masters of America!

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Dad of course had no trace of interest in seeing the place where men had had their heads chopped off five hundred years ago; and Bunny tried it, and found that he didn't have much either. What Bunny wanted was to meet the men who were in danger of having their heads chopped off now. There was a great labor movement in England, with a well developed system of workers' education, supported by the old line leaders; also a bunch of young rebels making war on it because of its lack of clear revolutionary purpose. "The Young Student" had been exchanging with the "Plebs," and now Bunny went to see these rebels, and soon was up to his ears in the British struggle—a wonderful meeting at Albert Hall, and labor members of Parliament and other interesting people to meet.

A couple of papers published interviews with the young oil prince who had gone in for "radicalism," as the Americans called it. And this brought an agonized letter from Bertie. She had been begging them to come over to Paris and meet the best people but now, here was Bunny, six thousand miles away from home, still making his stinks! Couldn't he for God's sake stop to think what he was doing to his relatives? Eldon just about to get a promotion, and here his brother-in-law coming in and queering it all! You could see Bertie making a strong moral effort on paper, controlling herself and patiently explaining to her brother the difference between Europe and California. People really took the red peril seriously over here, and Bunny would find himself a complete social outcast. How could Eldon's superiors trust him in delicate matters of state policy, if they knew that members of his family were in sympathy with the murderous ruffians of Moscow?

Bunny replied that it was very sad indeed, but Bertie and her husband had better repudiate him and not see him, for he had no intention of failing to make acquaintance with the labor and Socialist movements of the countries he visited. Having got that off his chest, Bunny sat down to write for "The Young Student" an account of all the red things he had seen and the red people he had met so far.

The little paper was coming, and Bunny was reading it from the upper left-hand corner of page one to the lower right-hand corner of page four, and finding it all good. Yes, Rachel Menzies was going to make a real editor—a lot better one than

Bunny himself, he humbly decided. She had started a series of papers called "Justice and the Student," discussing the problems of the younger generation. She saw it all so clearly, and was so dignified and persuasive in manner—not angry, as the young reds so easily got! Even Dad was impressed, yes, that was a clever girl, you wouldn't think it to look at her—but those Jews were always smart.

Also the labor press service was coming, with Dan Irving's Washington letter and other news from the oil scandal. And very soon Bunny saw what Verne had meant by predicting the collapse of the investigation. The whole power of attorney general's office had been turned against the insurgent senators. Barney Brockway, backed against the wall, was fighting for the life of himself and his "Ohio gang." Secret service agents had raided the offices of the senators conducting the investigation and rifled their papers; they were raking up scandals against these men, sending women to try to "get" them, preparing a series of "frame-ups" in their home states—every trick they had rehearsed on the Communists and the I. W. W. now applied to the expositors of the oil steel. Presently they had one of the senators under indictment; and just as Verne had predicted, the big newspapers came to their senses, and took the crimes of the oil men off the front page, and put the crimes of the reds in their place.

There was quite a bunch of "magnates" now in exile; Fred Orpan, and John Groby, and all those who had formed the Canadian corporation, and distributed two million dollars of bribes in Washington. Dad and Bunny would lunch with them, and they would have confidential telegrams, and it was curious to watch their reactions. They all made a joke of it—"Fellows old jailbirds!" would be their greeting; but underneath they were eaten with worry. Among other developments, the new president was preparing to throw them overboard, in anticipation of next fall's elections. He, Cautious Cal, had never had any oil stains on him—oh, no! oh, no! The oil men would jeer—the little man had sat in the cabinet all the time the leases were being put through, he had been the bosom friend of all of them. The first time any of Verne's crowd enjoyed the exposures was when the Senate committee began digging into a file of telegrams which showed the immaculate one as heavily smeared as the other politicians; he had been sending secret messages, trying to stave off the exposure, trying to save this one and that. But now he was getting ready to kick their agents out of the cabinet, and how they did despise him! "The little hotpod," was Verne's regular description of the Chief Magistrate of his country!

(To Be Continued.)

"Chicago."

The hit of the new plays is "Chicago," which has taken New York audiences by storm. It was written by a young newspaper woman, Maurine Watkins, who was a "sob-sister" at the famous Loeb-Leopold murder trial last year. Billed as a "satirical comedy," it is all of that and much more. In addition to giving an accurate description of contemporary events in Chicago, (or New York or Detroit) it is highly entertaining from the opening scene to the close of the play.

Roxie Hart, capably portrayed by Francine Larrimore, murders one of her "gentlemen friends." She is arrested, brot to trial and acquitted. That is the plot in short, but as it is unbroken, we glimpse behind the scenes from the second the police sergeant places her under arrest until her ultimate release.

The preparation for the trial is a gem. Roxie's lawyer is shown telling her what to say on the witness stand. It is followed by a courtroom scene vastly superior to that in "An American Tragedy."

When the jury brings in a verdict of "not guilty," softened by her crocodile tears and the buncombe of her attorney, shots are heard outside the courtroom. A new murder case! So the reporters, photographers and "sob-sisters" are off to prepare a new line of dope for the great American leading public.

Sylvan A. Pollack.

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